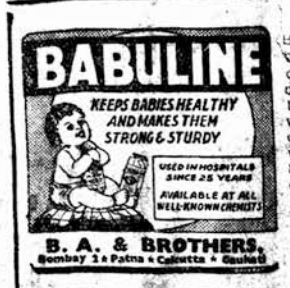
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SUNDAY CHRONICLE

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HUMANITY AT THE CROSS-ROADS

Dhebar Bemoans Tragic Trends Of Imperialists

PAK MOVES CONDEMNED

LAXMIBAI NAGAR, January 5.

WHAT SHALL HAPPEN TO THE WORLD WE LIVE IN? THIS IS THE BIG QUESTION FACING HUMANITY TODAY, ACCORDING TO MR. U. N. DHEBAR, WHO DECLARED TODAY THAT, GIVEN A PERIOD OF PEACE AND PLENTY, THERE IS NOTHING THAT CAN STAND IN THE WAY OF UNIVERSAL PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY.

Mr. Dhebar listed the achievements of the Congress since it took power; these were:

1 Thanks to the leadership of Panditji the country has survived the tests of statesmanship which came immediately after independence;

2 The Congress Government has set in motion a silent revolution in the life of villagers through the Community Projects and the National Extension Service;

3 The Government has consolidated the young democracy through the reorganisation of States, social legislation affecting women and children and Harijans;

4 The Government has successfully implemented the First Five-Year Plan which increased food production, started work on several river valley projects, set up large industrial plants and research laboratories.

"Recorded history contains few parallels of performance to equal what has happened in India during the Congress regime," Mr. Dhebar declared.

In his presidential address to the sixty-second session of the Congress, Mr. Dhebar said that if there was war, "there is nothing but complete destruction of human civilisation."

The Congress President added: "Humanity today stands at the cross-roads. Never has humanity been faced with a situation full of potentialities: unprecedented prosperity or utter destruction.

"World leadership is on test and every country, big or small, has to contribute to the world pool of tolerance, understanding and statesmanship."

Incapacity To Adjust

He regretted the tragic incapacity of the human mind to adjust to the needs of the changing times. As examples, he pointed to the colonialist Portuguese policy in Goa, racialism in South Africa, imperialism in Algeria and Suez and repression in Hungary.

"This tragic phenomenon persists in relation to Kashmir also," he added. "The perpetual hymn of hatred that we hear from our neighbour is a manifestation of this outlook. Pakistan is moving heaven and earth to array the whole mechanism of the Baghdad Pact and SEATO against India."

Text of Mr. Dhebar's address begins on Page Three.

Mr. Dhebar set these tasks for the Congress to fulfil in the coming years;

1 Comprehensive planning and well-regulated use of the nation's resources, which have become an imperative need;

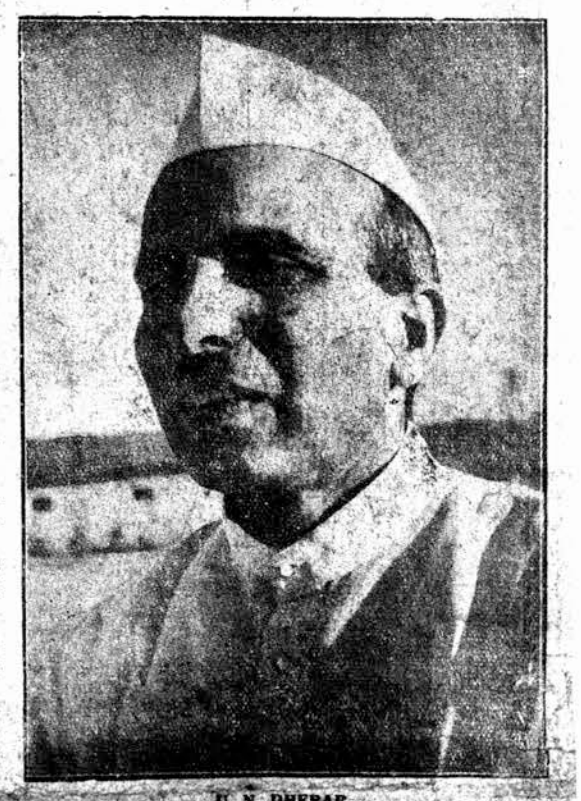
2 Directing all available resources into channels that will go to fulfil the needs of the society;

3 Curbing or eliminating all that comes in the way of such planning, so as to serve the ultimate goal;

4 Achieving the goal of Socialism with a conviction born of full understanding of the social reasons for it;

5 Implementation of the big and ever-growing venture, the Second Five-Year plan, to lay the basis for national prosperity;

6 Changing the measurements of high and low, big and small and raising the living level of the lowliest.



U. N. DHEBAR
President of the Indore session of the Indian National Congress.

KEEP ELECTION FIGHT CLEAN

Dealing with the attitudes and policies of other political parties which are likely to participate in the general elections, Mr. Dhebar said: "Opposition parties in India are working under certain disadvantages. Most of these are the result of their own refusal to see things as they exist.

"Neither expediency which generally guides the Communist Party of India nor narrowness of mind that the communal parties betray, can furnish any answer to the problems that face us.

"Trading upon the sentiments of people is an easy process.

"The country will need all the character, statesmanship and capacity required for resolving problems in every branch of the nation's life and activity and it is the Congress alone that can provide the same.

"Congress leadership is approaching the problems of elections from this angle. I am sure every Congressman will try his best to see that the campaign is kept on a higher level.

"Even when we have to criticise the other parties, we should criticise their policies and programmes in no case should we indulge in a personal vendetta against any individual and thereby create an atmosphere worthy of our tradition and culture."

SUNDAY STAR

It's always good to see a newer get a sizable break — so without further ado we give the shiny Sunday Star to Anita Guha, who gets her first chance to date in "Ek Jhalak"

MENON' PLAN AS BASIS OF SUEZ TALKS

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT P. T. CHANDRA

LONDON, January 5.

EGYPT has refused to sit at same table with Britain and France to discuss the e of the Suez Canal.

The U. N. Secretary General is continuing his discussions, however, to get negotiations started early.

It is almost certain that negotiations will begin under U.N. auspices and end in some settlement on the lines of the Menon plan conceding Egypt's right to operate the Canal and the users' right to have a voice in the administration.

The eighteen-nation Canal Users' Association is meeting on Thursday to discuss the situation.

BRITISH VIEW

Britain thinks that the military operation against Egypt has in no way invalidated reasons for organising the Association and that its activities should be renewed.

Members will have to decide whether they should deal with Egypt through the Association, or individually.

It is understood that President Nasser will not allow British ships to pass through the Canal when it reopens unless they pay dues direct to the Egyptian authority.

Egypt is also claiming from Britain 20 million Pounds stating as compensation for damage done to Port Said.

More Ship Crew Will Strike

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Shanti Patel, general secretary of the Jahazi Mazdoor Union, said today that the crew of ships of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, the Bombay Steam Navigation Company and other companies would strike next week.

Six ships are now effected by the strike. One hundred and twenty-one man have been arrested and 140 dismissed, according to Mr. Patel.

20,000 NOT RED ANY MORE

Rome, January 5

More than 20,000 Italian Communist Party member in Turin have torn up their membership cards.—NAFEN.

ke Seeks Power To Fight Reds In West Asia

WASHINGTON, January 5.

RESIDENT EISENHOWER today asked a joint session of gress to authorise use of U.S. ed forces to protect the terri- l integrity and political inde- dence of Middle Eastern na- s requesting such aid against munist aggression.

he President made these pro- ls:

The U.S. Government should uthorised to co-operate with, assist the nations of the Mid- East in the development of economic strength, to main- their national independence;

2. Authority should be given undertake in the Middle East ogrammes of military assist- ce and co-operation with any tion or group of nation re- esting such assistance.

ilitary assistance in the Mid- East should include the em- ment of U.S. armed forces to ect the territorial integrity political independence of the ons of the Middle East against ed aggression from any nation ntrolled by international Com- ism.

RUSSIA ASSURED

he President asked Congress to t the executive authorisation employ, under the provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, amended for economic defen- and military purposes, a sum xceeding to 200 million dollars for each of the fiscal years 1958 and 1959, for discretionary use in the Middle East.

e stressed that the Soviet Union had nothing to fear from the U.S. policy in the Middle East, or anywhere else in the world" so long as its rulers do not themselves first resort to aggression."

The President revealed that he intended to send a special mission to the Middle East to explain to the nations concerned, the implications of his new programme.—UPI-AFP.

Pineau, Lacoste Confer

PARIS, Jan. 5

French Foreign Minister Pineau and Gen. Robert Lacoste, the Minister-resident in Algeria, met again this morning to review the diplomatic aspects of the Algerian problem prior to the U.N. debate on Algeria. Mr. Pineau is leaving for New York tomorrow.—UPI-AFP.

Algiers Outrage

PARIS, Jan. 5

Several Muslims were hurt in a demonstration by French paratroophers in the Belcourt district of Algiers. An eight-year-old girl was killed by a bullet.—UPI-AFP.

23 Arrested In Trivandrum

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 5

Twenty-three persons were taken into custody till midday for violating the ban order and picketting before the secretariat gates, in support of the demand for the establishment of a Division Bench of the Kerala High Court at Trivandrum.

Those arrested today include three advocates and several trade union workers.—UPI.

POLES DEVIATE

WARSAW, January 5.

The Polish Army is to give up its present Soviet style uniform and revert to the pre-war square cap and khaki uniform it was announced today.—UPI-AFP.

COOLER NIGHT FORECAST

BOMBAY, Saturday

The forecast for the next 24 hours for the city and suburbs is: fine weather with decrease in night temperatures.

Colaba Maximum: 30 C—plus one; Minimum: 19 C—minus one; Relative Humidity: 68 per cent.

Santa Cruz Maximum: 31 C—plus two; Minimum: 17 C—plus two.

Kidnapped Film Star Found

INDIO, California, Jan. 5

Film star Marie McDonald, who disappeared from her home on Friday morning and telephoned to several people to say she had been kidnapped has been found near Cactus City. She was blindfolded when found.—UPI-AFP.

Sunday Smile

"He tried to give me artificial respiration before I'd even been in the water!"

Students Held

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5

Gunvantlal Chimanlal and Naresh Parekh, student workers, were arrested under the preventive detention act.—UPI.

CONSTABLE DIES IN MOTOR CRASH

HYDERABAD, January 5.

A head constable was killed and a sub-inspector suffered a fracture of the nose when a truck carrying the escort party to the Governor Mr. C M Trivedi on tour of Nagarjunasagar project overturned yesterday.

The constable, Pyara Khan was driving.—UPI.

Ike Invites Saud

LONDON, January 5.

President Eisenhower has invited King Saud to visit him in Washington later this month according to New York reports.

The question of a visit was discussed off and on for some time in Washington and was raised again by the King last month.

His Majesty is reported to have told the United States Ambassador that he felt "great benefits" would now accrue from a walk with President Eisenhower.

The State Department followed up with an invitation.—NAFEN.

7 Held In Ulster

LONDON, Jan. 5

The Ulster (northern Ireland) police have arrested seven men suspected of terrorist activities.—UPI-AFP.

Nehru Flays Indian Reds

LAXMIBAI NAGAR, January 5.

MR. NEHRU today advised the communists to come out from their old grooves and breathe fresh air. They would thus be able to see the realities of the present-day world.

He said the Communists had stayed in the dark for decades resisting light and free air. They seemed to be determined to stay in their holes and not stir out.

The other day they released their election manifesto. In it they said that, if they came to power, they radically change the structure of the Second Plan.

Such thinking was outdated.

TWO TESTS

There are two tests of a nation's progress, said Mr. Nehru. One was the state and status of women.

"Tell me how far the women have advanced in a country—and I will tell you how far that country has progressed. It does not matter so much how far the men in that country have progressed."

In the industrial field, "tell me how much steel and how much electric power the country produces, and I will tell you how far it has industrially progressed."

Jakarta Blames Foreigners

JAKARTA, Jan. 5

The Indonesian Government has accused foreign newspapers and radio stations with interference in the domestic affairs of the country.

An information Ministry spokesman particularly mentioned Dutch and British newspapers and an American news agency.—UPI-AFP.

KWATLY ON WAY

DAMASCUS, Jan. 5

Syrian President Shukri Kwatly, Foreign Minister Usaiah Bittar, Commander-in-Chief Nizameddine, and the Secretary-General of the Arab League, Dr. Ahmed Shukeiri, left today for Ryad, on way to India.—UPI-AFP.

U.N. OFFICIALS IN BUDAPEST

NEW YORK, Jan. 5

Four United Nations officials are now in Budapest.

They are expected to stay about a week and then return to New York to make a report.—NAFEN.

TODAY

HINDU: Posh shud 5, 2013.
MUSLIM: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 4, 1376.
PARSI: Amardad 8, 1326.

SUN, MOON & TIDES

Sunrise: 7-13 a.m.
Sunset: 6-16 p.m.
Moonrise: 10-25 a.m.
Moonset: 10-40 p.m.
Hightide: 2-46 a.m., 2-50 p.m.
Lowtide: 8-58 a.m., 8-29 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON

1st Q'ter: Jan. 9, 0-36 p.m.
Full Moon: Jan. 16, 11-51 a.m.

Nehru Will Speak On Kashmir Today

India's response to the Pakistani move to raise the Kashmir issue in the Security Council will be indicated on Sunday when Mr. Nehru and Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, Premier of Kashmir, speak at the concluding session of the Congress.

Bakshi Ghulam told UPI he expected to discuss the question tonight with Mr. Nehru.

The U.N. Security Council will meet on January 16 to discuss Kashmir, it was announced at the United Nations.

(SEE PAGE 4)

Gallantry Award

January 5, 1957.

The President is pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to Mr. Pritam Singh, Circle Inspector of Police, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CENTRAL RAILWAY

OPENING OF ULHASNAGAR STATION

AT NOON on January 7, 1957, ULHASNAGAR station situated between VITHALWADI and AMBERNATH stations on the KALYAN-KARJAT Section will be opened for the booking of passengers and their luggage to and from stations on the Bombay-Karjat and Kalyan-Kasara Sections (including stations on the Harbour and Kurla-Mankhurd Branches) of this Railway in local booking and in through booking with stations on the suburban section of the Western Railway viz., stations from Churchgate to Virar (via Dadar).

The season tickets for I and III classes between Ulhasnagar and the stations over the Central and Western Railways respectively will also be issued subject to the rules and conditions in force.

"PAYING PASTIME"

Faki Inaugurates Poultry Show Here

BOMBAY, Saturday

A unique poultry exhibition consisting of 1,012 birds in their cheerful mood in the cool weather of the morning was inaugurated by Mr. Mustafa Faki, Minister for Agriculture at Cross Maidan this morning.

The poultry show is excellent with improved types of birds and large sized eggs being on display.

The loud cackling of hens and the jubilant crowing of cocks added an enthusiastic note to the proceedings.

This year the response from village poultry keepers has been quite encouraging because, as many as 62 villages and 10 towns participated in the show.

Mr. Faki underlined the need for suitable guidance and assistance to make poultry rearing a paying proposition in this country.

He hoped that poultry rearing would be given serious thought in the villages so that it could be developed as a spare time business for the economic betterment of the rural people.

If villagers and farmers took to poultry rearing as a 'side business" then their economic difficulties would be greatly minimised as chicks and eggs were in great demand everywhere, he said.

Besides being a paying pastime, poultry rearing had its attractions and anxieties to those who wanted to secure a particular breed, he said.

BAD MARKETING

He hoped that the Government would encourage the Bombay State Poultry Association (Poona) which has sponsored the show for disseminating information about good poultry-rearing.

Welcoming the guests, Dr. Y. G. Shirname, president of the Association said that it was essential that affective steps should be taken for improving the marketing conditions of eggs and chicks, if the city consumers should have better quality of eggs at a reasonable price.

He said that the unsatisfactory marketing conditions of poultry products had been brought to the notice of the authorities when the All-India Report on the Marketing of Eggs had been published by the Government.

There have been subsequent sporadic efforts to implement some of the recommendations put forth but, he said, it could be safely stressed that the marketing conditions continued to be as bad and discouraging as ever, at least in so far as the production of poultry products in rural areas was concerned.

He hoped that active assistance and co-operation would be forthcoming from the bulk of consumers like hotels, restaurants hospitals and other public utility concerns.

Mr. R. M. Patil proposed a vote of thanks.

Bombay Today

GREATER BOMBAY CAR DRIVERS' UNION: General meeting of the Union, Podar College Hall, Matunga, 10 a.m.

BOMBAY POSTAL INSTITUTE: Adjourned annual general meeting, Soman Building, 206, Girgaum Road, 4 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION: Prize distribution ceremony of the Hindi Prachar classes, Anand Bhuvan Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, 5 p.m.

MUNICIPAL GARDENS: Vocal music at Victoria Gardens and Orchestral music at Parsi Colony, Madhu Park and Joseph Baptista Garden from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Discourse in English by Dr. Trivikram on "The Swetaswatara Upanishad," Radha Kunj, Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-50 p.m.

SHANKUKHANANDA FINE ARTS & SANGEETHA SABHA: Vocal music by M. L. Vasanthakumari and Party, Sabha Grounds, Flank Road, Sion-Matunga Estate, 6 p.m.

MAHARASHTRA SANGEET VIDYALAYA: Anuual celebration and prize distribution, Mr. R. L. Banker presiding, Blavatsky Lodge, 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

ARRESTED FOR GOLD THEFT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ganga Naresh, a Jocob's Circle milk-shop servant, who allegedly absconded with gold and cash collectively valued at Rs. 315 was arrested by the Anand (Kaira) police and brought back to Bombay today.

The police told Mr. H. G. Mahimtura, presidency magistrate, Mazagaon court, that as the gold and cash was recovered by the Anand police and Naresh had been identified by the complainant, the accused was brought back to Bombay on a transfer warrant.

The accused was remanded into police custody until January 18.

Dockers' Board To Meet Official

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Committee of the All India Port and Dock Workers Federation appointed a committee of three members to meet the Director General of Shipping urge him to intervene in and bring about a fair settlement of the dispute between the Jahazi Mazdoor Union and Indian shipowners.

The committee was appointed at a meeting of the Bombay Committee of the Federation, today.

The Committee, consisting of Mr. P. D'Mello, general secretary of the Transport and Dock Workers' Union and organising secretary of the All India Port and Dock Workers Federation, Mr. Manohar Kotwal, secretary, Transport and Dock Workers' Union and Mr. G. H. Kale, president, Bombay Port Trust General Workers' Union, will see the Director General on Monday.

If efforts to reach a settlement fail, it is feared that port and dock workers may get involved in the dispute out of sympathy for the Jahazi Mazdoor Union which is a constituent Union of the Federation.

K. T. DESAI

THREE NEW JUDGES FOR BOMBAY

The President has appointed Mr. Kant Gururao Datar, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Mr. Kantilal Thakoredas Desai, B.A., LL.B., Advocate and Mr. Jayashankar Manilal Shelat, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, District and Sessions Judge, to be additional Judges of the Bombay High Court for one year from the date they assume charge of their offices.

Mr. K. T. Desai was born in Surat in 1903, and was educated in Bombay.

He graduated from the Wilson College in 1924, and took his LL.B. degree in 1926.

The same year he was enrolled as an advocate on the appellate side of the Bombay High Court.

He passed the Solicitors' Examination in 1928, and the Advocates (O.S.) Examination in 1930.

Since that year, Mr. Desai has been practising on the Original Side of the High Court and had a large practice.

J. M. SHELAT

Mr. J. M. Shelat graduated from Bombay University taking the B.A. (Hons.) Degree in 1928.

He studied law in England and was called to the Bar in 1933 and on return to Bombay set up practice in the same year. While in England, he also took the M.A. Degree of London University and wrote a thesis on American Constitution.

Mr. Shelat was appointed a Judge of the Bombay City Civil and Sessions Court in 1948 and was appointed Principal Judge of that court in 1954.

As Principal Judge, Mr. Shelat introduced the system of appointing free of charge, senior advocates as defence counsel in murder cases.

Mr. K. G. Datar passed the LL.B. Examination in 1933 and was practising on the appellate side of the Bombay High Court.

Reddy Lauds Thyagaraja's Role In Music

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sri Thyagaraja was the greatest cementing force in South Indian Culture, said Dr. B. Gopala Reddy, Home Minister, Andhra Pradesh, here today.

He was inaugurating the seventh music festival of the Shanmukhananda Fine Arts and Sangeetha Sabha at the Sabha grounds this evening.

Music transcended language barriers and language controversies were hushed in the presence of music, he said.

A full-fledged Dakshina Pradesh might or might not be possible but Karnataka Sangeetha Pradesh had been achieved a long time ago.

He said that the Government and the Universities were encouraging art and culture.

The cinema and the radio had stimulated greater interest in the public for music instead of doing disservice to classical music.

Mr. T. V. Ramanujam president of the Sabha, welcomed Dr. Reddy.

Dr. Reddy later distributed prizes to the winners in the music competition held by the Sabha.

Mrs. Matthai's Advice To Y.W.C.A.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mrs. Achamma J. Matthai was given a farewell reception by the Young Women's Christian Association this evening.

Speaking on the occasion, Mrs. Matthai urged the Association to construct hostels for working girls in the lower income groups.

She hoped that YWCA would not lag behind in the matter of social work and other welfare activities.

Mrs. K. M. Philips, vice-president of the YWCA, recalled Mrs. Matthai's association with the Association since 1921 and said that her assistance had been very helpful.

She praised Mrs. Matthai for her spirit of sacrifice.

Kashm Steals March Over India In Education—Kher

BOMBAY, Saturday.

KASHMIR had ...vantage over the rest of India as there was fr...ucation in that State, said India's elder statesman a...hairman of the National Language Commission, Mr. B...Kher, here today.

Mr. Kher was spea...t a reception accorded b... Trade Agent for the Jamm... Kashmir Government to ...oup of students from the ...rnment Women's College, S...r, now in Bombay.

The students arrive... two days ago in the cours... three-week educational to... certain parts of India.

They are scheduled ...ve tonight for Aurangabad ...sit the Ajanta and Ellora ca...

Earlier while in t... they visited the Aarey Mi...ony.

Addressing the stu... Bombay's Deputy Educati...ister, Mrs. Nirmala Raja B... urged more such exchanges ...udents between Kashmir a...ose of other parts of India.

Mr. Kher expresse...tification at the rapid str... education in Kashmir u...he vigorous efforts of the Ka... Government to increase ...y in that State.

RAPID PROGR...

Miss Mahmuda Ahme... principal of the Srinagar ...ment Women's College, said ... education was being pron... energetically by the Govt. ... of Kashmir.

A bare decade ago, said, there was only six pe... of adult literacy, and a... none among women, in Ka... To-day both figures stood ... much higher levels.

The Women's College ...started in 1947 with 63 stu... she declared, and today it ...early 600 students, so grea... the keenness among the Ka... women for learning.

Dr. S. S. Nishad, Tra... agent for the Jammu and Kas... Government in Bombay, ... that education was making ... strides in Kashmir.

Absconder Arrested

BANDRA, Saturday.

Sheomurat Mahesh was arrested in early hours of today on charges of murder of Baburam Jagatdeo.

Five arrests have already been made in this connection.

The arrests were made following the find of a body near the pipelines Santa Cruz.

The deceased, according to the police was a creditor of the accused.

The accused was absconding since December 30.

He was ordered to be remanded into police custody pending enquiries.

COUPLE BAILED OUT

Framroz Bapuji Mistri and his wife Banubai were arrested by the Mahim Police yesterday under the Bombay Prohibition Act.

At the Bandra Court today they were ordered to be released on bail.

CAR-OWNER SURRENDERS

Shamrao Kashinath Patil claiming to be the owner of a car which was seized by the Northern Preventive Sector Police, Bandra, near the Duncan Barrier, surrended to the police today.

The accused was produced at the Bandra Court, when the police stated that the car was seized allegedly found carrying 32 gallons of illicit liquor valued at Rs. 1,600.

The driver of the car was arrested about a week ago.

He was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 1,000.

Suppressed Vacancies' Occupants Get Relief

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ON a review of the position, the Bombay Government has given concessions to long-standing occupants of suppressed vacancies in Greater Bombay where the Bombay Land Requisition Act is in force.

In the case in which Government had already come to the conclusion on January 1, that there is really a suppressed vacancy it will not disturb a person's uninterrupted occupation from January 1, 1954, while in the case in which it had not come to such conclusion by that date (i.e., future cases and cases under investigation) a person's uninterrupted occupation from January 1, 1955, will not be disturbed.

However, these concessions may be denied in particular cases without assigning any reasons.

This applies specially to cases in which Government has reason to believe either that parties have attempted to produce false evidence to support their contention or where it has some suspicion that extra consideration has passed.

INVESTIGATION

The Bombay Land Requisition Act, 1948, requires that vacancies in residential premises within the Island of Bombay (and certain non-residential tenancies, too) be reported to the Controller of Accommodation.

Despite this, several vacancies are suppressed.

The Accommodation Department investigates such vacancies when they come to notice and Government generally requisitions the premises.

In requisitioning the premises, Government has to balance the evil effects of transgression of law and the need of accommodation either for public purpose or for the accommodation of first informants against the hardship and inconvenience caused to the occupants.

The length of occupation in such cases is a determining factor and for this reason Government has been condoning long-standing occupation in suppressed vacancies the length of which has varied from time to time.

Czech Team Holds Talks

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The members of the Czechoslovak cultural delegation met eminent personalities from different fields of activity such as social welfare, scientific and medical research, film industry, indological studies and painting, at the Taj this morning.

They held discussions and exchanged views, among others, with Mrs. Nirmala Raje Bhosle, Deputy Minister for Education Mr. J. D. Gondhalekar, Dean of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Father A. Esteller of St. Xavier's College Historical Research Institute, Dr. V. R. Khanolkar of the Tata Cancer Research Institute and Dr. Masani of the Institute of Science.

The delegation, which was led by Dr. Karol Bedrna, first Deputy Minister of Culture and Education of the Czechoslovak Republic, included eminent authorities on fine arts, literature, engineering, economics and agriculture.

The delegation left for Ellora and Ajanta this afternoon.

Taxi Driver's Licence Suspended

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For refusing to give service to a passenger while on duty the driving licence of Nanakram Chetram, driver of taxi No. BMR 3142 was suspended for a period of three months by the Regional Transport authorities on Friday.

The case arose out of a complaint lodged with the authorities by Mr. C. T. Varad, a social worker of the city.

According to Mr. Varad, he had tried to engage the taxi of Nanakram from the Ramwadi Taxi Stand Kalbadevi, where it was being parked. He wanted to go to Prathna Samaj but the driver refused to take him on the ground that the place of destination bein so near would fetch him very little fare.

Mr. Varad tried to pursuade the driver and told him that he was a public servant and it was his duty to take him in his taxi. The driver however refused to take him.

Mr. Varad then lodged a complaint.

Big Haul In Dry Law Raids

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Eight hundred and seventy gallons of wash and 204 gallons of illicit liquor collectively valued at Rs. 13,669 were seized by the Prohibition police yesterday in 44 raids carried out in different parts of Greater Bombay.

They also took into custody 23 persons.

Bombay Ministers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Finance, who proceeded to Indore from Delhi today, will return to Bombay on January 7 or 8.

Mr. B. J. Patel, Minister for Development, Planning, Electricity and Housing, will leave for Poona on January 6 and return to Bombay on January 8.

Mr. V. P. Naik, Minister for Co-operation, will leave for Jalgaon on January 9 and return to Bombay on January 11.

Silk, Art Silk Mills' Chief

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. D. N. Shroff has been unanimously re-elected as the chairman of the Silk and Art Silk Mills' Association Ltd., for the fifth year in succession, for the year 1957.

Mr. M. S. Kapadia has been unanimously re-elected vice-president of the Association for the second year in succession.

Causing Hurt: Two Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sunder Pandya and Subramaniraj Pandya were arrested by the Kingsway police today for allegedly causing grievous hurt to S. Ramdas when they assaulted with a chopper and a dagger yesterday.

The magistrate refused the bail application made by the counsel for the accused and ordered them to be remanded to custody.

Tax Exemption For Sanskrit, Marathi Dramas

The exemption from entertainments duty granted to all Sanskrit dramas and six Marathi dramas—Prem Sanyas, Punyaprabhav, Bhavbandhan, Saubhadra, Manapaman and Bhaubandki—has been continued by the Government of Bombay for a further period up to December 31, 1957.

Famous Midget Circus Will Be In City In April

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WORLD-FAMOUS Gnidley's Liliputians will perform in the Great Rayman Circus which is coming to Bombay in April next.

Eleven of these midgets both male and female, who have arrived directly from Paris were given a reception at Grand Hotel this evening.

They varied in height between three feet and four feet.

The oldest among them was 47 years old while the youngest was 22.

They belong to German, French and Austrian nationalities.

Welcoming them Mr. T. P. Narayanan, director of the Circus, regretted the absence of Prof. K. Gopalan, proprietor of the circus at the function.

He said that the Liliputians though tiny in stature were mighty artistes.

They did acrobatics, juggling, balancing, trapeze stunts, aerial death-defying tricks and show dancing.

They have brought with them a special pony for riding purposes.

Mr. Narayanan said that the Circus possessed a large and spectacular travelling zoo.

The Liliputians will be taken to Calcutta in a day or two where the circus is located at present.

After Calcutta the circus will go to oNagpur and Jabalpur and from there will come to Bombay in the beginning of April.

Arrested For Cashing Stolen Cheque

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Palton Road police arrested yesterday, a person who allegedly attempted to cash a stolen cheque in a bank in the Fort area.

Placing Naval A. Patel before Mr. M. Nasrullah, presidency magistrate, Esplanade court, today, the police said that the accused stole the cheque, for Rs. 2,600, while it was in transit, and forged the signature of the person in whos name it was made out and tried to cash it.

Patel was ordered to be released on bail.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY, 243.9m

6-30 Mangal prabhat 6-50 Swar mudrika 7-10 Programme 7-15 Mohantara Ajinkya bilaskhani todi 7-45 Sanita Banerji 8-15 L orch. 8-30 Folf songs 10-30 For children G 11-0 L music 11-30 Radio orch. 11-45 Sharad Nadkarni madhmad sarang 12-15 T Mahmood 12-30 G prog. by A Marzban 13-10 A Dossa sports G 13-15 R Vadtalkar bhimpalas 13-40 A Sinha tenor.

17-30 Film music 18-5 Locals 18-10 Gottuvadyam 18-20 For villages K 18-50 S Upadhyay violin 19-20 Regi news G 19-30 Songs 19-45 Songs G 20-15 Variety G 20-30 5-yr. Plan; discussion 20-50 Songs L music 21-30 G symposium 21-45 Mike steps out 22-0 In concert pitch.

VARIATIONS, 545.5m

8-0 M S Hatkar 8-45 R B Vadtakar talas 9-0 and 9-30 For children M and H 11-45 J Shinde 13-0 R G Sardesai Sports M 13-5 Leela T Khare 13-15 S Tamkane 'Raten' 13-50 Sulachana Chavan 14-0 A Khan sarod 14-30 K music.

17-30 Leela T Khare 17-45 S Upadhyay violin thumri 18-0 Locals 18-10 M S Hatkar abhang 18-20 For villages M 19-20 Regi news 19-30 For workers 20-30 Letters' replies H 20-45 Konkani prog (K Kamat for children;) 21-30 Songs 21-45 Sharada Nadkarni Shankara 22-0 Mohantara Ajinkya darbari kannada 22-30 A Khan sarod.

AHMEDABAD-BARODA, 352.9m

7-0 Mangal prabhat 7-5 Salutation 7-15 R Desai 7-30 Programme 7-32 S Shah bhairav 8-30 Bhajans 9-0 R Desai kavya gaan 9-15 A B Bhukhankhan sitar 9-30 For children 10-15 Repeat broadcast 10-45 G Mehta geets 11-0 L music 11-30 Sitar 11-45 S Shah 12-30 music 13-10 Geets 13-30 J Desai composition 13-45 Today's artists 17-30 A Bhikhankhan sitar 17-45 N Ghanekar multani 18-0 Locals 18-5 J Desai and Ranjana Ranade Songs 18-15 Geets 18-30 For villages 19-20 Regi news 19-30 For workers 20-15 Topical talk music 20-30 Planning for prosperity 20-50 A Bhikhankhan sitar 21-15 R Desai 21-30 G A Vasant 'Veer Durgadas' G 22-0 Raga kedar's variant.

POONA, 375m

7-0 Mangal prabhat 7-15 Programme 7-20 R N Karkare shivshivmat bhairav 7-45 Bhajan geet 8-16 R K Manglore sitar 8-45 Janki Iyer compositions 9-0 B Joshi deskar 9-30 For children 11-45 G V Gokhale 'Janakoji Shinde' M 13-0 R K Manglore sitar 13-15 L B Chounde compositions 13-30 Janki Iyer vocal 17-30 R K Manglore sitar 17-45 Thumri pad 18-10 Locals 18-20 For villages 19-20 Regi news 19-30 Janki Iyer yaman 20-15 Letters' replies 20-30 5-yr. Plan; discussion 20-50 R N Karkare vocal 21-15 L R Vaze sitar 21-30 L music 21-45 B H Joshi shankara.

RAJKOT, 329.7m

7-0 Mangal swar 7-5 Prayer and prog 7-15 A M Joshi 1 vocal 7-30 Gangubai Hangal ahir bhairav 8-30 Hirachannna and party bhajans 9-0 For children 9-30 Sangam 17-30 Bhajans 17-45 Cl music 18-0 Swar vahini 18-15 Music appreciation prog. 18-30 Locals 18-35 V M Hariyani folk songs 18-50 For villages 19-20 Regi news 19-30 For villages 19-45 A M Joshi 1 vocal 20-15 Topical talk music 20-30 5-yr. Plan; discussion 20-50 Film songs 21-15 R Desai G geets 21-30 G A Vairati 'Veer Durgadas' G 22-0 N Vyas gaud malhar.

MADRAS, 319.1m

6-50 Swagatam 6-55 Programme 7-0 Tiruppavai 7-5 AIR instrumentalists 7-30 Kadambam 8-0 Vasanta Raghafender 13-0 AIR vadya goshti 13-30 Geetamanjari 13-50 Geetamalika 14-10 Records 14-30 K Chokkalingam vocal 15-0 S K Raman 17-0 Mozart 17-30 N P G Ratnappa vocal 18-5 Regi news 18-15 Tamil feature 18-35 R R Iyengar veena 19-30 Music 19-45 S N Radhakrishnan 20-30 L A Mahalingam violin 21-0 T R S Mani vocal 21-30 Brahms.

VARIATIONS, 211.3m

7-15 For children in Tamil 8-15 P Bhaskaran Malayalam play 8-30 Subrambhatam 8-45 G R Pandeshwar 'dwandwa' K play 13-40 Geetikaharam 14-0 Flute 14-15 For children in Telugu 17-50 Locals 18-5 Regi news 18-15 and 19-15 For villages 19-30 Listeners' letters in Tamil 20-30 5-yr. Plan discussion 21-15 U N speaks 21-30 Rasamayi 21-45 By requests.

RADIO CEYLON

BBC news 7-40 Album of favourites 8-0 Elite in records 8-30 Choice of People 9-0 Voice of Prophecy 9-30 Story hour.

31m 5-30 p.m. music 6-0 Sunday star 6-15 Home news 6-30 BBC news News talk 6-45 Broadway parade 7-0 Men behind melody 7-30 Waltzes of world 8-0 Amateur hour 9-30 Music of the nations 9-0 On Wings of songs 9-30 Voice of prophecy 10-0 Greetings 10-15 Back to Bible 10-45 Music to dream by.

BBC: OVERSEAS SERVICE

(11.65m from 15-0 to 18-45; 13.92m from 15-0 to 22-45; 19.91m from 15-0 to 23-45; 24.80m from 21-30 to 23-45) —15-0 C Franck records 15-15 C'wealth of song 16-0 Epiphany carol service from Wakefield Cathedral 16-45 Sports 17-0 Palace of varieties 17-30 Scrapbook for 1896 18-45 For children ('ballet shoes) 19-45 Concerto 20-45 Al Read show 21-15 Listening Post London 22-15 E Ros's orch. 23-0 Service.

EASTERN SERVICE: (16.91 and 13.86m from 19-30 to 21-0)—18-45 London calling Asia 19-30 For India 19-45 For women 20-5 Science 20-15 For Pak 20-30 Review of the year.

VOA 25.26 42.19m

Hindi Part I (7-00 to 7-30 p.m.) Hume Poochhiye; Aap ki Farmaish. Part II (9-00 to 9-30 p.m.) Saptahik Samachar; News.

English (6-00 to 6-30 p.m. Repeated 10 to 10-30 p.m.) Music by Frank Sinatra; Burl Ives late Glenn Miller, and Wild Bill Davidson.

Insurance Clerk Drugged, Robbed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A HIGHWAY robbery involving a sum of Rs 850 belonging to the Life Insurance Corporation was committed in broad daylight in the Fort area yesterday according to a complaint lodged with the Victoria Terminus Railway police.

The amount was being taken from one zonal office to another by a clerk whose name was given as J. J. Isaac, attached to the office of Group No. 10 of the Corporation.

Isaac who became unconscious after having been drugged by robbers was admitted to the St. George's hospital.

He was discharged after sixteen hours at 11 a.m. today.

It is stated that Isaac left his office situated at the United India Building at noon yesterday with the amount to go to the New India Building to deposit it.

As he came out of his office two well-dressed men met him on the footpath.

After some conversation according to Isacc, he followed them and got into a waiting car, without knowing what he is doing.

In the car, he was given two red pills to swallow by the robbers.

After that at 4 p.m. he found himself sleeping in the train of a suburban train at Victoria Terminus.

He did not know what transpired between 12 noon and 4 p.m.

All that he was aware was that the amount of Rs. 850 of the Corporation plus Rs. 80 which he had in his pocket was missing.

He walked to the police station in a dazed condition and could not give an account of the robbery in a coherent manner.

He was then sent to the hospital.

PSP Publishes List Of Its Candidates

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The Executive Committee of the Praja-Socialist Party (Bombay) discuss the situation arising out of the refusal of the Election Committee of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti to refer the dispute regarding the Central Bombay Parliamentary seat for arbitration in violation of the provisions of the resolution of the Samiti.

It felt that it would not be possible for the PSP to continue its discussions with other constituents of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti for the allocation of the constituencies.

It decided that the Party would contest elections only in those constituencies where the party has put in adequate work and commands sizable support.

The PSP (Bombay) contemplates to put up the following candidates from various constituencies:—

LOK SABHA

BOMBAY NORTH: Peter Alvares.

STATE ASSEMBLY

MANDVI: Premji Kenia; GIRGAUM: Dinker Desai; VALKESHWAR: Mr. M. V. Londe, M.L.C.; MAHALAXMI: Nasir Barucha, M.L.A.; NAGPADA: M. Harris; PAREL: V. A. Sonavane; MATUNGA: M. G. Mane, M.L.A.; MAHIM: F. M. Pinto; BANDRA: G. S. Bagwe; PARLE-ANDHERI: S. A. Dhurandhar; CHEMBUR: V. K. Tembe and BORIVLI: Bhaghath Jha, M.L.A.

Snowfall In Kashmir

POONA, January 5.

Following is the daily All-India weather summary for today:

Summary of observations recorded at 08-30 hrs. IST.

Yesterday's western disturbances which was affecting Gulf of Oman and Baluchistan is apparently feeble and is moving away across extreme north of the country.

An upper wind discontinuity at 1,000 metres above sea level passes through Bombay, Bahpur, Gaya and thence to Jalpaiguri.

Weather has been dry over the country except for local rain or snow in Jammu, Kashmir, Gulmarg reporting I am of precipitation.

Night temperatures fell in the Punjab (I), Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and north-west Madhya Pradesh. They were generally below normal in the Punjab (I), and Rajasthan.

Ship's Crew Get Bail

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Forty-four crew members of the s.s. Jaylanka and Sagar Rani, who were arrested by the Yellowgate police yesterday, were ordered today by Mr. M. Nasrullah, presidency magistrate, Esplanade court, to be released on bail of Rs. 200 each.

It was alleged that the accused refused to leave their ships although their agreement had expired on December 31.

Furthermore, police said, when the Shipping Master, Government of India, signed them off yesterday they again refused to leave their ships.

The Masters of the two vessels then lodged a complaint with the police and the crew was taken into custody.

The police also told the court that three accused persons were already on bail and their bail period should be extended.

Board Will Plan Piece-Rate For Calcutta Dockers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Union Government has appointed a committee headed by Mr. F. Jeejeebhoy, chairman of the Labour Appellate Tribunal, to evolve the piece-rate scheme for port and stevedore workers employed in Calcutta port.

The committee was appointed in pursuance of the undertaking given by the Government to port and dock workers at their meeting held recently, in Delhi.

The scheme will be on the model of the one applicable to workers in Bombay port.

The scheme will, however, be applicable to Calcutta port, subject to necessary changes.

The committee will be made up of two representatives each of Calcutta Port Commission, shore workers, stevedore workers and stevedores.

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EGYPT AND HUNGARY DIG THE GRAVE OF COLONIALISM

U.N. Must End War Threat Dhebar Declares

LAXMIBAI NAGAR, January 5.

Following is the text of the presidential address of Mr. U. N. Dhebar to the sixty-second session of the Indian National Congress which opened here today afternoon:

ONCE again for the third time I rise to address you, fellow delegates, from this rostrum.

INNUMERABLE THOUGHTS AND MEMORIES OF EVENTS THAT HAVE HAPPENED IN THIS LAND OF OURS CROWD MY MIND. IT IS TOO DIFFICULT TO COMPRESS A HUNDRED YEARS OF A NATION'S LIFE AND STRUGGLE IN A FEW BRIEF SENTENCES. AND YET AS YOUR SPOKESMAN, I HAVE TO DISCHARGE THAT RESPONSIBILITY TODAY.

On behalf of this august assembly, on behalf of the Indian National Congress and on behalf of countless others of our countrymen, I offer my sincere homage to the sacred memory of those who participated in the struggle for freedom and the liberty of India in 1857, a century ago.

It is not merely a formal expression of homage. They expressed through their martyrdom the unconquerable desire of our people to be free from the foreign yoke, to be masters of their own destiny.

It was the first open and country-wide challenge to the foreign power, a first warning of the kind that neither bribery nor bullets can corrupt the souls of men, who prize and value their country's honour and dignity beyond anything else.

Martyrs

The heroic struggle they put up against heavy and formidable odds, the incalculable suffering they underwent, the determination and courage they showed and finally, once having taken the plunge, the firmness with which they carried on the struggle without any thought of cost or surrender, will occupy for ever a place of pride in the history of our struggle for liberation.

In the ranks of these martyrs shine great figures.

India will always remember them with respect and pride. Especially, will India remember Maharani Lakshmibai of Jhansi who symbolised in her person the dignity and culture of Indian womanhood and the spirit of the revolution.

The torch that was lighted in 1857 continued to burn, sometimes faintly, sometimes brightly, and from the flicker of that light, from the simmering fires of that revolution was born the Indian National Congress.

It is seventy-one years old now. Seventy-one years is a pretty long time. But the events that are compressed in that long period are still fresh in our minds.

After a period of trustful trial largely based on the confidence of our leaders in British Liberalism to do justice to India came a period of conflict.

Confined first to intellectuals and emotionally guided youths of the country, this conflict, in course of time, reached the distant villages of this far-flung giant of our country.

Bedrock

This conflict was to grow into a struggle and the struggle into a successful political revolution.

The whole period of seventy-one years forms a glorious chapter in the life of the nation, witnessing acts of unparalleled heroism, bravery, sacrifice and martyrdom and distinguished by the unprecedented moral and spiritual fervour generated under the great leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

It is not possible to recount how in the whole process this great organisation brought into its fold all kinds of currents of political thought; how it evolved a common goal, now it filled the same with a rich and noble content; how it evolved a technique wholly unfamiliar to the world of revolutionaries and yet brimming and over-flowing with a revolutionary ardour demanding the best of the revolutionary and extracting the best out of his opponent; how it shaped raw men and women into devoted servants of the country of whom any nation could be proud; how it galvanized a whole populace, slumbering under the soporific effects of Pax Britannica, ground down under the weight of exploitation, and oppressed by concealed but organised violence, into a live and struggling nation—united in its purpose, firm in its resolve and willing and ready to make all sacrifices.

Congress had one advantage. There was a master-mind to lead it—philosopher-revolutionary at its helm.

And in the Congress he also had a willing and dependable instrument at his disposal ready to take his orders and follow in his footsteps to the extent it could possibly do.

WHICHEVER DIRECTION WE MAY LOOK TO, THE WHOLE HISTORY OF THE CONGRESS WILL BEAR WITNESS TO THE FACT THAT THE CONGRESS HAS CONCEIVED NO PLAN, PERFORMED NO ACT THAT COULD DO DISCREDIT TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIA OR RESULT IN PREJUDICING THEIR INTEREST.

The contribution of the Indian National Congress to the struggle for Swaraj, to the cause of the amelioration of the conditions of the Indian masses, its contribution in the sphere of building up democracy in India, its contribution in the sphere of international peace and harmony—all reflect the underlying urge on the part of the Indian National Congress to reflect the genuine urges and aspirations of our great and ancient people.

It is on this solid bedrock that the organisation has tried to work so far.

And it is on this solid bedrock that it proposes to work in future.

There can be no greater privilege for a people's organisation than to strive and work and fulfil the noble and cherished aspirations of the people whom it is privileged to serve.

Task Ahead

Friends, great tasks confront us.

First there is the biggest question mark of human history. What shall happen to the world we live in?

There are some amongst us who think of World Peace from the subjective angle.

They argue that India is interested in World Peace because without it her dreams of development will remain mere dreams.

Not that this approach is unreasonable or wrong. But the Congress is not thinking of international peace only from that limited angle.

Humanity today stands at the cross-roads. Granted a period of peace and goodwill there is nothing that can stand in the way of universal progress and prosperity.

On the other hand, in the wake of war there is nothing but complete destruction of human civilisation.

Never has humanity been faced with a situation so full of potentialities, unprecedented prosperity and utter annihilation. World leadership is on test and every country, big or small, has to contribute to the world pool of tolerance, understanding, wisdom and statesmanship.

How can India escape the responsibility? Or how can any other nation, endowed with a reasonable sense of responsibility, escape it?

Apart from that there are other tasks awaiting us—formidable in themselves, rendered more formidable because of occasional tensions inside the country and outside. We have to consolidate our gains—freedom and unity being the chief ones.

We have to strengthen our social fabric.

We have to develop our economy.

And all this we have to achieve in conformity with our principles and in the context of democracy, human freedom and world peace.

New Age

In a sense, we are living in an extremely exciting period in the history of mankind.

The way a person lives, makes decisions and establishes relationships is of greater significance than it ever was in the past.

He finds himself pulled by mighty currents, some perceptible, others imperceptible.

These currents may be inimical, or may be friendly, some of these inconceivable lack of capacity to adjust to the needs of changing times.

On a par with it stand the problems of Suez and Hungary.

Humanity, as Panditji said the other day, was outraged in those countries.

And who were responsible for it?

Again, the Governments speak in the name of World Peace and Human Brotherhood.

FORTUNATELY FOR THE WORLD THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHER UNO COUNTRIES STOOD FIRM AND THE WORLD WAS SAVED FROM A CATASTROPHY.

It is no longer a secret from the world that the attack on Egypt by Israel had the express or tacit approval or acquiescence of the powers that were subsequently to enter the field as saviours to stop the conflict.

Similarly, it is no longer a secret that the armed might of another power is engaged in beating down the resistance of the masses in Hungary who crave for freedom and a right to live their own life in their own way.

This tragic phenomenon of mind refusing to grasp the significance of the times persists in relation to Kashmir also.

The perpetual hymn of hatred that we hear from our neighbours is a manifestation of the same mental outlook. Pakistan is moving heaven and earth to array the whole mechanism of SEATO and Baghdad Pact against India.

These incidents and attitudes also show that those who accepted the clear logic of world trends have done so without appreciating it in full with all its implications. We have seen how the combined weight of British, French and Israel amour could not push imperialis down the throat of determined Egyptians, and the ruthles battery of Russian tanks could not coerce the Hungarian masses to bear the shackles of imposed Communism.

Freedom Urge

The urge for national freedom, the urge for economic and social equality, the urge to enter the main current of scientific and technological age, has become an irresistible force—too powerful to be subdued by the biggest stick of the biggest Power.

The world of the down-trodden has become too conscious, vocal, active and dynamic to be restrained except within the limits it will voluntarily accept.

No one can subdue the voice that springs forth from the souls of men demanding fairness and justice. It can only be satisfied by conceding what is fair and just.

The contribution of India through its accredited leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the field of relieving international tensions in the last decade will always remain a memorable chapter in the history of world peace.

His recent discussions with leaders of the Western countries, especially the great leader of the United States of America, prompt hopes that the world will witness in the coming months and years, efforts to harness the forces of peace all over the world. In that great and noble task, the Congress assures its fullest support.

I would be failing in my duty to the great organisation and to the country if I omit to offer on behalf of all of you and myself our humble tribute to Panditji for the great services he has once more rendered for the cause of world understanding during his recent visit to the U.S.A.

Our Resolve

What applies to the rest of the world applies to India also.

The inexorable laws of nature reign supreme whether one lives in India or lives in any part of the world.

We have humbly accepted the dictates of the new age in the Preamble of our Constitution. It states:

We, the people of India having solemnly resolved to constitute into a Sovereign Democratic Republic and to secure all its citizens,

Justice—social, econofic and political.

Liberty of thought, Expression, belief, faith and worship.

Equality of Status and of opportunity aimed to promote among them all fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the nation, etc.

We have to ask ourselves whether what is stated in the Constitution is enshrined in our hearts and reflected in our actions.

It is true that we are an infant democracy.

Naturally, we shall take some time to learn and absorb the full meaning of this sacred and solemn resolve.

But our direction is defined.

It is an irretraceble step.

But here again there is the tragic conservatism of our mind noticeable.

Can we, the people of India, think of linking our destiny with any outside Power however much we may admire it or love it and yet swear by India's sovereignty?

Can we similarly think of class hatred and class conflict and think simultaneously in terms of democracy?

Can we think in terms of pounding and breaking our opponents' meetings?

Can we think in terms of disruptionist activities?

Can we think of violating the legitimate religious sentiments of others?

Can we think of all this and yet conceive that we are respecting the liberties of others?

Can we foster communal organisations or approaches?

Can we practise untouchability and caste superiority?

Can we neglect our womenfolk, lord over them, disregard their place in society as equal partners?

Can we ignore the place of all those who toil and sweat and carry the huge burdens of care, worry, poverty and ignorance?

Can we be a party to all these things and still claim that we are fighting for social justice, liberty of conscience, equality of status and dignity of the individual?

Right Way

It would be wrong for me to ignore that we have made substantial progress in right directions.

But what I want to urge with all the power at my command is that we have reached a stage when we have to rid ourselves of the dual existence of the accepting and acknowledging what is right and wrong and basic and fundamental principles and still hesitating to make the necessary adjustments in our lives.

We have to cover the distance between the professed word and the practised action.

We have to be clear about the principles and the values of life that lie enshrined in our sacred Constitution beyond all measure of doubt and suspicion.

THE OLD AND TIME-WORN COMPLEXES OF OUR MINDS HAVE TO YIELD PLACE TO NEW CONVICTIONS IF WE ARE TO FULFIL OUR DUTY BY OUR COUNTRY AND CREATE A NEW SOCIETY BASED UPON THE AFORESAID PRINCIPLES.

For, it is only firm conviction in these principles and values that can supply us with the necessary courage and faith to enable us to surmount the difficulties inherent in the attainment of the goal.

S.R.C. Report

It would similarly be wrong to approach these principles as mere desirable objectives.

They constitute the life-breath of a progressive and evolving nation.

They are the very essence of which nations are made.

Social inequality, economic injustice, political serfdom, deprivation of essential liberties of the citizens of a State, lack of equality of oprortunity in life and disregard of individual freedom, end in a nation's destruction or result in stunting its growth.

We have to digest this great truth about democracy.

Russia has started discovering the pitfalls of a social system working on the basis of regimentation.

It is only in the framework of democracy that the individual initiative can develop to its full, care being taken that it does not interfere with the initiative of other citizens or result in exploitation.

Similarly, our conception about unity requires to be properly analysed.

While there is no lack of love for our country, it is not certain whether we have understood the full implications of the term.

Last year we passed through a test.

The S.R.C. Report and the incidents thereafter did cause us some worry.

India can look back with reasonable satisfaction on her capacity to arrive at adjustments. Whatever the defects of the Report, whatever our errors and failings, if the country is once again safely on the march, it is due to the inherent realisation on the part of Indian people that we cannot take a risk with our freedom or unity.

Danger Spots

But that does not absolve us from the obligation of watching those tendencies and attitudes which appeared so clearly on the surface.

They revealed the need for greater and more perfect emotional integration of the Indian society.

They revealed that the feeling of 'oneness' must transcend all other considerations. Our social outlook with its facets of caste, communalism, provincialism operates as a hurdle in the development of that feeling.

Every sectional urge that originates from considerations of the interest of a caste or a community or a province narrows the orbit of our vision.

Nation's interests escape our notice.

And much worse than that, the emphasis on the particular interests of a person or of his class always acts as an internal limitation which regulates the direction of his intellect.

THIS DOUBLE INJURY—NARROWING OF THE MENTAL HORIZON OF OUR PEOPLE AND THE MISDIRECTION OF THEIR INTELLECT—HAS BEEN THE CAUSE OF OUR DOWNFALL IN THE PAST AND MUST BE COMBATED.

Closely analysed, there are three danger spots in our approach which can, at any time, ruin our dreams of a united and prosperous India.

First and foremost, there is an element of primitiveness in our social attitudes.

Many of us subconsciously accept the dogmatic belief, common among the primitive men, that occurences like birth, initiation, puberty, marriage and death are events which can defile us.

The notion that we can get defiled provides nourishing food for casteism and communalism.

Secondly, though we have dethroned feudalism from the seats of power and exploitation, our yardstick of life and position continues to be the borrowed yardstick of a feudal lord.

The measurements of nigh and low, big and small, and good and bad are not changed.

We still regard the geography of our province as the abode of sanctified superior persons. We still love class, privilege, comfort and career at the expense of others.

And finally, there is the third danger-spot against our hard-won freedom and unity, the latest superstition—the gift from our erstwhile masters—the assumed superiority of a white-collar way of life which we try to imitate, regardless of the psychological reactions of our growing youths and our less fortunate neighbours.

Psychological and emotional integration of this vast country requires a fuller realisation of the effects of these prejudices.

We cannot survive as a federation of tribes, castes, communities or business or occupational interests.

Socialism

The prejudices and other social breed, cannot disappear unless we have a realisation that they will go with the values on which they are based or by which they are nourished.

We cannot think of an integrated society so long as we do not replace the values that govern the present social order.

The question before us, therefore, is whether we have understood the basic need for doing away with all those things in life which come in the way of this feeling of oneness of the people of India.

This again requires a mind ready to enforce in practice what it accepts in theory.

There is no way out for India but to implement what it is pledged to.

Friends, the same thing applies to our conception of the goal of a Socialist Pattern of Society.

While the whole country has accepted the goal, it has still to imbibe its spirit and understand all the implications thereof.

In the past also, we had, on occasions, conceived big ideas.

But not always did we exhibit that dynamism which should have accompanied them in practice.

The result was that these ideas remained on paper or lips of men as mere 'mantrams.' Big ideas require a big mind, a big heart and a big endeavour to put life in them.

Unless these accompany big ideas, a cloud of self-delusion envelopes our reasoning and a curtain of fog blinds our vision.

And instead of becoming big we become small and rigid in our outlok and way of life as evidenced in our relationship between man and man by untouchability and in our attitude towards our women.

THE FULFILMENT, THEREFORE, OF THE GOAL OF SOCIALISM DEMANDS THE BACKING OF A CONVICTION BORN OF FULL UNDERSTANDING OF THE REASON WHY AND THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH WE WANT IT.

The fact that India is now free to legislate capitalism out of existence cannot be a sound reason for Socialism, nor mere need for economic development.

Material happiness has been secured in other countries in various ways.

Western Germany has attained her pre-war level of living without ever talking of Socialism.

And so also has Japan.

The Need

The need for socialism in India arises from the conditions in India.

India has to provide for transition from a colonial-cum-feudal economy to a modern economy.

The agrarian pattern of her economy, the heavy pressure on land and a large unemployed or semi-employed personnel, ever increasing population, extremely low level of living, great privations in the sphere of even minimum needs of human life, have all to be taken into account.

Therefore, the problem for India is not merely to revive a shattered economy.

The problem is to build up an economy from A to Z, and simultaneously to meet the most exacting but legitimate, unavoidable and the most urgent calls of humanity.

But the very backwardness of our economy operates as an impediment.

It throws the responsibility on India's leadership to view the whole problem of needs and resources in their totality and work on the basis of comprehensive planning, making sure that all the available resources of the nation, whether they are handled by individuals or groups or Government, are put to the maximum use to meet the needs of the people.

But socialisation of the resources by itself does not produce Socialism in a country.

Social fabric or structure must be so organised that it helps in the process.

Sarvodaya

The social instincts, social behaviour, social values of life not only must be in keeping with this plan but inspire the social effort, the social production and the social utilisation.

The need of the moment, therefore, is to realise on the economic side that (a) a comprehensive planning and well-regulated use of the nation's resources have become an imperative need, (b) the needs of the society can be met only by directing all available resources into channels that will go to fulfil those needs, (c) all that comes in the way of such planning must be curbed or eliminated to serve that ultimate goal, (d) and for that purpose the society should accept new values of a new social order.

We have also to be clear that we do not think in terms of mere material prosperity.

The human being is not simply a mass of matter.

There is an essence in him and this essence of human existence should count for more with the human community.

Socialism in India should, therefore, lean more on the side of Gandhiji's conception of Sarvodaya, even if we cannot fully reach up to Gandhiji's conception of the new socio-economic order.

The richest treasure or inheritance that we have received from the Father of the Nation is the gospel of "Pure Means to attain Pure Ends" or 'Satyagraha' as he used to call it.

It is at once a purpose and a programme of our national life.

We cannot, therefore, think in terms of class conflict nor consider a class of our people as social culprits.

The Congress is, therefore, very clear that it must bring about these social changes in an atmosphere of co-operation and goodwill.

Then again, we do not desire to build up our society on merely the foreign imported capital.

It would be psychologically bad and politically harmful to think of doing so.

WHILE WE DO NOT WISH TO REFUSE A HAND OF ASSISTANCE, WE SHALL DO NOTHING THAT WILL AFFECT OUR NATIONAL DIGNITY OR STATUS.

The nation has, therefore, to tighten the belt and carry the burdens of economic development.

This will give a new meaning to our freedom, deepen our love for our country and bind us more firmly together.

Lastly, there is the question of time.

We cannot afford to lose sight of the time factor in the fulfilment of our goal.

In the first place, the misery and indigence of our people call for utmost urgency.

And secondly, the world is marching ahead.

Backward as we are, we will be still thrown back if we slacken in our effort.

A conscious and sustained effort to do his part whether one is in the field, factory or administration, is the test of his love for his needy countrymen and for the position and status of his country in the changing world.

Elections

Friends, I have covered more than two-thirds of my address and yet have not referred to the coming elections.

I do not underrate elections.

Elections provide an opportunity to the people to express their preferences for parties and their programmes.

But that static or limited definition of election is not adequate in my opinion to express the full implications of the purpose for which Congress participates in elections.

Congress concedes that Governments are necessary to manage the affairs of the people.

Congress also concedes that the best form of Government is self-government.

The Congress concedes too that the machinery of elections is vital for the formation of such a democratic Government.

But the Congress looks at elections as something more than a vehicle for changing and forming of Legislatures or Governments.

Achievements

To the Congress, elections are also a medium for mass education. One can put it still better. It is a medium for channelising the thinking of people and giving direction to their urges and aspirations. Election activity in the hands of Congressmen is not merely a battle for votes. It has a living, vital and dynamic purpose.

I, therefore, discussed first the fundamental questions bearing upon our international and domestic policies and the need for all of us and the people to understand them with all their implications and, if approved, to consciously accept the responsibility of translating them into action.

Congress has a record of service in the years before and after freedom which no other organisation can equal.

The years following independence have been a testing time for the Congress and every Congressman can, with confidence, assert that, thanks to our leadership, especially Panditji's, the country has survived these tests

Continued On Page 5 Column 1

Plan Partnership

The First Five-Year Plan and its successful implementation, increase in food production and increase in the production of other articles of necessity, vast river-valley projects, increase in production of power, setting up of large industrial plants, research laboratories, also constitute a definite landmark in the history of our economic development.

Community projects and National Extension Service Schemes inject new ideas into the minds of the people, a new enthusiasm, a new feeling of partnership with Government in a creative effort, a feeling of self-help and self-reliance.

—DHEBAR.

NO BATTLE

The Congress looks at elections as something more than a vehicle for changing and forming of legislatures or governments. To the Congress elections are also a medium for mass education. One can put it still better. It is a medium for channelising the thinking of people and giving direction to their urges and aspirations. Election activity in the hands of Congressmen is not merely a battle for votes. It has a living, vital and dynamic purpose.

—DHEBAR.

Goa

The clothing may change, but the skeleton remains the same. Such is the conservative hold on human mind that it refuses at times to unlearn what it accepts should be unlearnt and to learn what it acknowledges must be learnt.

We have on our mainland the Portuguese. Goa is a part of India. It can no longer remain a colony of Portugal. The age of colonialism and the age of human freedom cannot co-exist.

Everyone knows that this lingering vestige of Imperialism in the context of a fully free and democratic India is an anachronism.

Then there is the ruling party in South Africa, with its dreams of whiteman's destiny. Everyone again acknowledges that its racial policies are a threat to world peace.

No man, black, brown or yellow can agree to suffer the indignity and insult the South African racial policies involve.

U. N. Stand

And then there is Algeria.

A lot of shooting is going on there to quell the people's demand for the very principles France enunciated a century and a half back.

France still thinks that the waves of the ocean will stop at its behest.

All these are instances of an

Colonialism And Freedom Cannot Co-Exist

DR. K. N. DEVI'S
"BINODYEL"
(Bihar Anti Bactrine)

Wonderful specific for cuts, burns, curbonicles, ulcer, heavy stroke, etc. Rs. 400 rewarded by Bihar Government after test and ordered by the Dr. of Health Services Bihar to be used in all Hospitals of Bihar.

The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay has lately permitted us to approach individual Hospital for pushing up the drug.

SELLING AGENT or STOCKIST on commission basis are WANTED for Bombay only.

K. N. DEVI.
Quarters No. E/12.
P.O. Jagjivan Nagar,
(Dhanbad) BIHAR.

Cotton Prices Harden

BOMBAY, January 5.

THE forward cotton market ruled fairly firm on active buying on expectation of early release of export quota.

The forward cotton market was steady today under moderate buying.

At the opening Jarilla March was quoted at Rs. 634/- against the previous close at Rs. 632/12.

At the start there was small selling and the market declined at Rs. 633/8.

At this level there was active buying and the market advanced at Rs. 638/-.

This buying was induced on expectations of governments announcement of export quota.

Vijay April was placed at Rs. 736/-. Upcountry arrivals were said to be 1800 carts.

The market closed as under:—

Jarilla March	....	640	12 0
Vijay April	....	737	8 0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, January 5.

The produce market was quietly steady today. In London castor oil quotations were £2/- lower and other oils were unchanged.

Arrivals of groundnuts are increasing in Saurashtra where prices are sagging.

Groundnuts February opened at Rs. 159/8 and February was quoted at Rs. 32/8. 00//

Castorseeds May were placed at Rs. 172/8 and cottonseeds were nominally quoted at Rs. 91/-. Linseed May was quoted at Rs. 29/10.

Day's Range was as unler:—

Groundnuts February Opening Rs. 159/4. High Rs. 160/10. Low Rs. 158/14. Close Rs. 160.

Castorseeds May Opening Rs. 171. High Rs. 172/8. Low Rs. 169/4. Close Rs. 170/12.

Cottonseeds February Opening Rs. 91/4. High Rs. 92. Low Rs. 91. Close Rs. 91/4.

Linseed May Opening Rs. 29/9. High Rs. 29/10. Low Rs. 29/9. Close Rs. 29/10. 2

GROUNDNUTS			
Quality	.....	33	6 0
Khandesh	.....	34	0 0
Ready Bold	...	32	12 0
February-March	.....	32	12 0
February	....	160	0 0
CASTORSEEDS			
May	.....	170	12 0
Madras	.....	38	0 0
Kanpur	....	36	12 0
Gujarat	....	38	0 0
COTTONSEEDS			
February	....	91	4 0
LINSEED			
Ready	.....	34	0 0
February-March	....	31	8 0
May delivery	....	29	10 0
KARDI			
Ready	.....	20	12 0
February	....	21	0 0
NIGER SEEDS			
Ready	.....	29	0 0
February	.....	29	4 0
OILS			
Groundnut receipt	...	18	6 0
January	.....	18	5 0
February	....	18	8 0
March	....	18	12 0
Linseed Ready	....	18	1 0
Castor Oil Commercial		21	0 0
B. S. S.	.....	22	0 0

OTHER BOMBAY MARKETS

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

Cloves

CLOVES Rs. 301 to 303 CASSIA Rs. 84, MERCURY Rs. 1200, MAHA Rs. 1180 to 1200 CAMPHOR Rs. 3-2.

Gur

KOPARGAON No. 1 Rs. 18 No. 2 Rs. 15-8. No. 3 Rs. 13-8

KOLHAPUR No. 1 Rs. 19-8. No. 2 Rs. 17-8, No. 9 Rs. 13-8.

Copra

RAJAPUR Rs. 370, ALLEPEY Rs. 340, OFFICE Rs. 320, GINGER Rs. 53.

Sugar

Indian 2½ Mds. Rs. 89, INDIAN BETTER QUALITY Rs. 102 BRITISH REFINED Rs. 89 to 93.

Ghee

B L Rs. 62-8, M J Rs. 60, B K Rs. 62, VISHNU Rs. 59, KHAMBALLA Rs. 59, BELGAUM No 1, Rs. 47 BELMAUM No. 2 Rs 44-8, SANKESHWAR Rs. 43-8 B. C. Rs. 57.

Hessian

Ready 45x13 Pics 106, Oct.-Dec Pics 100½, Jan. 97½, 40x8 Pics 70, 50x10 Pics 92, 40x10 Pics 95, Bags Rs. 109-8, Jan 106, T Twill Rs. 129, Liverpool Rs. 145, Twin Rs. 49.

Pepper

READY Rs. 84, MAHA Rs. 583 to 588, FAGAN Rs. 588 to 593.

Metal

Copper Ready	.....	195	0 0
Posh	.....	194	8 0
Maha	.....	193	8 0
Zinc Ready	.....	69	8 0
Posh	.....	69	0 0
Maha	.....	69	8 0
Lead Ready	....	82	0 0
Posh	.....	82	0 0
Maha	.....	82	0 0
Tin Ready	.....	134	0 0
Posh	.....	132	8 0
Maha	.....	131	4 0

Share Bazar Closed

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for settlement purposes.

In private Tata Steel Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 172/12 Indian Irons at Rs. 28/10, Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 558/12, Century at Rs. 497 and Kohinoors at Rs. 318 Burmahs were placed at Rs. 660 and Locomotives at Rs 163/8.

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

With slightly increased demand the Bullion market opened steady but the volume of business was limited.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 175/7 against the previous close at Rs. 175.

Ready silver was quoted annas six under forward at Rs. 174/10. Business in forward gold was done at Rs. 104/5 against the last close at Rs. 104.

Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 104/3 and Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 68/4.

In the absence of speculative activity the market is shaping the price trend on supply and demand.

Later on there was increased buying and quotations moved up.

The market closed as under:—

Ready, Silver	....	175	8 0
Forward	.....	175	14 0
Ready Gold	....	104	6 0
Forward	....	104	8 0
Sovereigns	....	68	8 0

Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, January 5.

Silver opening 174-4 highest 174-12 lowest 174 closing 174-8.

Gold opening 103-4 highest 103-10 lowest 103-4 closing 103-8.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

Ready 120 Japan	.....	4	6 0
Ready 150 Japan	.....	4	8 0
Ready 120 Italy	.....	4	3 0
Ready 150 Italy	.....	3	14 6

40 x 2 STAPLE FIBRE FEB.

Opening	.....	647	0 0
Highest	.....	652	0 0
Lowest	.....	647	0 0
Close	.....	651	0 0

120 DULL CONE FEB

Opening	.....	822	0 0
Highest	.....	825	0 0
Lowest	.....	822	0 0
Close	.....	823	0 0

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, January 5.

Coiryarn Beypore Rs 200-210 Quilandy Rs 230-240 Fibre Garbled Rs 175 Ungarbled Rs 160.

Coconuts Raw Husked Rs 140-145 Unhusked Rs 155 Dry Rs 142-8-150 Coconut oil Rs 545-550 Copra Office Rs 365 Dilipasand Rs 375 Madrasnottam Rs 375.

Pepper Waynad Rs 650 Country Rs 625 Dryginger Chernad Rs 400 Ernad Rs 375 Coffee Robusta Rs 156.

Timber Pali Rs 60-70 Junglewood Rs 42-8-50 Vellapine Rs 60-70 Benteak Rs 50-55 Teak Rs 115-125 Mango Rs 3-6-3-8 Teak Rs 20-27-6 Rosewood Rs 20-25.

Karachi Cotton

KARACHI, January 5.

Today's cotton prices in Pakistani rupees per 82 lb weight:

Sind Desi 94-8 Punjab Desi 88 Four F Roller 91 Four F Saw Gin 95 Punjab Roller 92-8 Saw Gin 96-8 289F NT Roller 91-8 289F NT Sind Saw Gin 96-4 289F Punjab Roller 95-8 and 289F Punjab Saw Gin 104.

Jan 85-13 Mar 85-8. Market was steady

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, January 5.

Cotton future opening Karnac March 119.05.

Ashmouni Feb 83.42 Apr 83.40 June 83.55.

ExamForSainik School Entry: Dates Fixed

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

An examination for admission to the Sainik School (formerly Prince of Wales' Military College), Dehra Dun, will be held on March 18, and 19, at different centres.

It will consist of both written and 'viva voce' tests.

Candidates who qualify in the tests will be required to undergo a medical examination at the Military Hospital nearest their homes.

Only those who are medically fit will be eligible for admission.

Applications on duplicate on prescribed forms should reach the State Governments in whose jurisdictions the applicant's parents or guardians ordinarily reside by not later than February 15.

Candidates seeking admission to the school should not be less than 11 years of age but must not have attained the age of 12 years on August 1.

Age-limits will not be relaxed.

Particulars regarding the course of training, specimen question papers, and application forms can be obtained from the Chief Secretary to the State Governments or Chief Commissioners concerned or the Principal, Sainik School, Dehra Dun.

Woman Among Spies Jailed

PARIS, Jan. 5

Three Poles, accused of economic espionage for the British Secret Service, have been given heavy prison sentences by the Warsaw Regional Military Tribunal, Radio Warsaw stated last night.

One of the accused was a woman, Madame Marie Bauer, who received a five-year sentence for acting as "postman," delivering messages to Switzerland for transmission to the British. A native of Warsaw, Madame Bauer was said to have been recruited by her son George.

The two men, Tadee Baski and Edward Madejski, received sentences of twelve and six years respectively for collecting the information.—UPI-AFP.

Despatch Of Sea Mails

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

The next despatch of overseas parcel mails from India for Western Pakistan will be made from Bombay by Scindia's (BSN Line) s.s. "Saraswati" on January 12.

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on January 11 will be included in the despatch.

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Greece, Jordan and Lebanon will be made from Bombay by BISS "Sirdhana" on January 11.

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on January 10 will be included in the despatch.

Famous Ballerina Starts Practice Again

MOSCOW, Jan. 5

The famous Soviet ballerina, Galina Ulanova began to practice here again after having announced that she would never dance again.

On November 17, she suffered an accident to her foot during a performance at the Bolshoi Theatre.

Doctors feared at the time that she would have to give up her dancing, but she has now recovered sufficiently to take up her training. However she will not appear in public before the end of January.—UPI-AFP.

Pak Trade Mission In Goa

GOA, January 5.

An unofficial Pakistani trade delegation has arrived here from Karachi on a ten-day visit to Portuguese India.

The delegation is led by the president of the Pakistan-Portugal Chamber of Commerce and former Mayor of Karachi, Siddiq Wahib.—UPI.

END SOCIAL HURDLES, NEHRU URGES

New Rights For Women Hailed

LAXMIBAI NAGAR, Jan. 5.

THE sixty-second plenary session of the Indian National Congress began today at 3 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Dhebar.

The Congress President, the Prime Minister, members of the Working Committee, and other top leaders came in procession to the decorated dais.

Two thousand delegates, and 1,000 special invitees are attending the session.

A deputation of the Akali Dal, which recently merged with the Congress, was present by special invitation.

Members of the Working Committee, Central and State Ministers, and other distinguished visitors were seated on the dais.

BIG OVATION

As the President rose to deliver his address, he received a big ovation.

He read out his 70-minute address in Hindi.

Mr. Dhebar spoke in a confident tone and when he paid homage to the martyrs for Indian freedom, emotion arrested his voice.

At the end of his address he received another big applause.

CONDOLENCE

The House then passed the condolence resolution on the death of late Mr. Ravi Shankar Shukla and another general condolence resolution both of which were moved from the Chair.

The resolution on the centenary celebration of the 1857 war of independence was adopted by the House unanimously.

Mr. Shriman Narayan, general secretary, moved the resolution seeking to amend article one of the Congress Constitution.

The amendment declares that the objective of the Congress is the establishment of a "socialist" co-operative commonwealth.

NEW AIM

Mr. Shriman Narayan said that the Congress at its Avadi session two years ago laid as its objective the establishment of a socialist society.

Until now it was not recorded in the Congress Constitution.

It was now necessary to incorporate this aim because it gave concrete shape to the aspirations of the Congress.

It was also necessary for Congressmen to understand the implications of this new aim.

Mr. Balwant Rai Mehta, supporting the resolution, said the amendment would remove the vagueness in the objective clause.

The social and economic aims of the Congress should not suffer from any vagueness.

"We are taking a historic decision," he said.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Nehru then moved the resolution on the Congress election manifesto.

A WARNING

Mr. Nehru warned that if India abandoned the path of democracy and peace she would become a hot-bed of dissensions and quarrels.

"We have chosen the democratic path not only because we just like it. We have done so because this is the only path which can lead us to progress."

"Once we give up this path, we will never be able to return to it. "The result will be catastrophic.

"There will be quarrels among people, among different religious persuasions and different language groups.

"Let us, therefore, keep to the democratic path at any cost.

NOT DICTATORIAL

Mr. Nehru said that by dictatorial methods they would not be able to attain the results they would secure by peaceful and democratic methods.

Their struggle against the British rule was peaceful. It was devoid of animus.

That was why relations between India and Britain were today cordial.

Only by peaceful methods could unity in the country be maintained. Only thus could people be inspired with confidence to accomplish big things.

In a frontal attack on Indian communists, Mr. Nehru said that though the world had undergone rapid changes, they had not changed their outlook.

REDS' OUTLOOK

Their thinking was outdated. The other day they released their election manifesto.

In it they said that if they came to power, they would radically change the structure of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Amidst loud laughter, he said," these people are still in the root and they will never come out of it.

"Perhaps they will take a hundred years more to come out of the root.

"I wish they get out of their old grooves and breathe the fresh air. Only then can they see the world as it is."

STEP BY STEP

Mr. Nehru said there was no finality about the second Plan. It could be adjusted whenever necessary.

"This Plan, when fully implemented will take us quite far. To fulfil the Plan targets, we will have to import a good quantity of heavy machinery.

"But after some time we will be able to manufacture those machinery ourselves.

"The second Plan will lay the foundation of our economic progress. During the Plan period, our import of steel will be heavy. Our present annual steel production is 15 lakh tons.

"We hope to increase it to 60 lakhs at the end of the second Plan period, and 125 lakh tons after ten years.

"So we are moving forward step by step.

"The country is gradually putting on a new look. After the completion of the second Plan, we will be able to move at quicker pace when we come to launch our third Plan.

"The rate of progress of our economic development will increase."

He asked Congressmen to use the election campaign in explaining to the people the basic objectives of the second Plan.

He was certain that all Congressmen, whether they were candidates for the elections or not, would take up this work in right earnest.

It was easy to make all kinds of promises but they did not want to make big promises which they would not be able to fulfil.

Mr. Nehru said that in all their actions they had to carry the people with them.

No progress could be made unless all the 37 crores of people of India moved along the same path.

"We have to take our people forward by peaceful methods and not by compulsion or coercion.

"If we try to force on them something which they do not want, we will be confronted with undesirable consequences."

ACHIEVEMENTS

He listed as the main achievements of India since independence, the abolition of landlordism and liquidation of the princely States.

All this had been done peacefully and without creating any upset or commotion.

Of course, some people were not quite happy, but that could not be helped.

Measures taken to emancipate Indian women, who for several decades had remained in virtual bondage, were their another achievement.

Parliament had enacted a number of laws which had given women rights denied to them so long.

Some orthodox people raised their voice against these laws.

They said that these legislations would deprive them of their age-old customs and traditions.

They did not want women to enjoy equal rights and privileges with men.

Some Congressmen also objected to these laws saying that it would affect their election prospects.

'I want Congressmen to go to the people and tell them the importance of these laws.

SOCIAL RIGHTS

"They should tell them that it is our duty to give equal rights to women, and what Government has done for women was the right to do.

"I am sure they will not lose votes but will gain more."

"Unless the social disabilities from which the backward communities are suffering are removed we cannot make progress.

"Now women constitute about half of our total population.

"Is it right on our part to keep them socially backward?

"The progress of a society is judged by the living condition of its womenfolk.

"If the women in that society are not advanced and do not enjoy equal benefits with men, then that society as a whole is backward.

"In the same way the economic progress of a country is judged by the amount of iron and steel and the electric power it produces."

GOOD AND BAD

The history of India was a mixture of good and bad.

They could learn a lot from past failings and victories. They would be celebrating the centenary of the 1957 uprising.

While in that uprising many people made great sacrifices, some acted treacherously.

During this period many things happened of which we could be proud and others of which we had to be ashamed.

Some people tried to show discord and disintegration in the country so that the old order could continue.

They let down the country badly. For instance, in this State of Madhya Pradesh, while there were several heroic deeds, many shameful things also happened.

For the sake of self-aggrandisement certain people committed treachery to the country.

We must realise that whenever India fell, it was due to internal dissension and disruption.

Britishers first set foot in Bengal and gradually they were able to gain control over the whole country because people were divided and were wasting their energies in mutual fights.

It must be remembered that these fights did the greatest harm to the country.

CONGRESS HISTORY

He traced briefly the history of the Congress during the last 70 years and its services to the nation during this period.

The seed of the Congress was sown by Dadabhai Naoroji.

The seed gradually grew into a mighty tree whose ramifications spread all over the country.

Its influence was felt everywhere and its voice heard.

While it was waging stubborn struggle against the foreign rulers, it was also raising its voice against injustices perpetrated by one community in the country against another.

It would have been improper on our part to ask for freedom unless simultaneously we demanded abolition of social injustices.

His description of the Congress as the soul of the nation was not an exaggeration.

The Congress by its services to the country had truly become the soul of the nation.

It was much more than a ruling party. It had been always in tune with people's mind and hearts.

PARTISAN MENTALITY

"Our main objective is to find a path which suited our genius.

"Our planning will have to be for 37 crores of people. We have to carry this entire body of pilgrims with us.

"It is not enough that we just get their votes.

"Our approach to the problems would have to be national and not sectarian.

"We must outgrow partisan mentality.

"Sometimes people are so much engrossed in their internal disputes that they forget their country and world."

The Indian revolution was quite different from other national revolutions.

It was regrettable that the meaning of revolution was not always properly understood.

Some people thought that a revolution must involve breaking of heads.

But really that was not a revolution. Dacoits and bandits also indulged in head-breaking.

Revolution meant changing the conditions of livving for the better through peaceful and democratic methods.

India was at present passing through that revolution—social and economic.

Recently an eminent foreign leader had asked him how India had brought about revolution in the country peacefully.

Perhaps his conception of a revolution was one that must be accompanied by upsets and convulsions.

"We do not think that way."

Mr. Nehru commended the election manifesto for adoption by the House.

PANT'S PLEA

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant supporting the resolution, said the Congress Government was ushering in socialism in the country in such a realistic manner as had not been possible in any other country.

India wanted real socialism and was well on the way to attain it.

The nationalisation of life insurance and the Imperial Bank and the legislation ensuring democratic control of the management of the banking companies showed the determination of the Congress to establish a socialist society.

He said the election manifesto gave only a glimpse of the happy and prosperous State of the new India of Congress conception.

The Congress wanted to change the social structure radically.

But this must be done through peaceful means, for one thing, violence was foreign to the soil of this country.

FOR PRINCIPLE

Fighting election was a big event in the life of the Congress.

It had a history behind it and it was something more than a political party. It represented the hopes of the country.

Congressmen should, therefore, contest the elections with dignity becoming of the Congress.

The contest was not against any individual or party, but for principle.

The Congress did not believe in shouting slogans.

Slogan-raising might be good in some other countries.

"But, we here, do not fill our stomachs with slogans."

7 AMENDMENTS

Seven amendments were tabled to the resolution. Two of them were withdrawn and one was declared out of order.

The first amendment was moved by Mr. Ramjilal Khandwavala (Mahakoshal) in which he suggested that the disparities in income should be "immediately" reduced.

The manifesto stated that the disparities in income should be "progressively" lessened.

He also demanded that the manifesto should declare that intermediaries in land must be removed as early as possible.

Mr. Khandwavala pointed out that the disparities in income should be removed immediately to create incentive among the people.

It was the feeling among the peasantry that the pace of land reform was slow.

Mr. Gadadhar Das (Orissa), in his amendment, wanted that steps be taken to give the displaced persons full occupancy rights of land —homestead and cultivable.

He felt that this would help in rehabilitating the displaced.

MALADMINISTRATION

Mr. P. S. Patil (Maharashtra) in his amendment, demanded that measures should be taken to made administration of justice "incorruptible."

Generally speaking, he said, there was some justification in complaints of maladministration.

Mr. N. L. Bhatt (Rajasthan) wanted that the manifesto should ask for faster development of the community projects. These should be "more constructive."

The progress of several community projects did not come up to people's expectation.

In many cases unnecessary interference from official quarters had delayed the operation of the projects and there had been waste of public money and energy.

Mr. Stephens (Kerala), supporting the manifesto, said that the Avadi resolution was a "declaration" and the manifesto was "a solemn pledge" to attain the mission of the Indian people.

He asserted that it was only the Congress which could make such a pledge.

Mr. Stephens accused the PSP of opportunism. While they justified the firing in Travancore-Cochin, they condemned police firing elsewhere.

Mr. Vijaya Vargiya (Madhya Pradesh) said every Congressman should put his best to implement the manifesto because that would ensure attainment of their cherished goal.

The debate had not concluded when the session adjourned to meet tomorrow.—UPI.

CONGRESS MORE THAN JUST A PARTY

Fight Polls With Dignity: Pant

Nehru's Election Tour Will Be Less Extensive

LAXMIBAI NAGAR, Jan. 5.

Mr. Nehru is not expected to undertake as extensive an election tour this time as he did during the last general elections.

He told an informal meeting of Congressmen that he would have to limit his tour in view of important issues which would engage his attention in Delhi.

Mr. Nehru will visit Kerala, West Bengal and Orissa.

WELCOME SONG BY MINISTER

The opening song welcoming the session was composed and sung by the poet-Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Mr. Mishra Gangwal.

Mr. Gangwal, who is an renowned Hindi poet and singled a group of boys and girls in a chorus depicting the glorious places of Madhya Pradesh.—UPI.

Indian Plan For Korea

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Jan.

India intends to suggest that elections throughout Korea be held "under international control instead of being observed as guided by an American draft resolution, it was learned here.

India's Mr. Krishna Menon had announced in the morning meeting of the Political Committee that he would seek clarification and changes in the U. S. resolution.

Meanwhile, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Brazil and Thailand supported in the committee the American proposal.—UPI-PP.

Seoul Plea To U.N.

SEOUL, Jan.

South Korean Foreign Minister Cho Chung Kwan announced today that South Korea would present to the United Nations a new plan for the unification of Korea.

He told a press conference that the plan would substantially be the same as that proposed last year, that is, U.N. supervised elections in North Korea after the withdrawal of all Chinese Communist troops.

There was no necessity to hold new elections in South Korea he added.

The Foreign Minister also called for a revision of the U.N. Charter abolishing the "veto" right since, he said, the Soviet veto was the only obstacle to the admission of Korea to U.N. membership.—UPI-AFP.

POWER OUTPUT IN 1956

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

During August last year, 725 public electricity supply undertakings in India produced 792.1 million kilowatt hours, of which 650.9 million Kwh, were sold to ultimate consumers. 796.5 million Kwh. were generated during the previous month.

One diesel generating undertaking and four purchasing undertakings were the new additions during the month.

The diesel undertaking is situated at Chopal in U.P. and the purchasing undertakings at Ulhasnagar in Bombay, Jagatsingpur in Orissa and Bari and Sirhind Bari and Sirhind in Punjab.

The output and sale of power in August 1955, were 706.3 million Kwh. and 574.4 million Kwh. and in August 1939, 213.1 million Kwh. and 177.4 million Kwh.

Session Ends Today

LAXMIBAI NAGAR, Jan. 5.

The 62nd session of the Congress will conclude on Sunday. The open session will resume discussions of the resolution on election manifesto at 9 a.m.

In the afternoon, the session will begin at 3-30 and continue till it ends the business.

Katju As Chief

The Congress Central Parliamentary Board is understood to have informed Madhya Pradesh Congress leaders that Dr. K. N. Katju would be a suitable Chief Minister.

Nasser Ends Press Censorship

CAIRO, Jan. 5.

Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser last night offered the end of press censorship and censorship of newspaper dispatches.

Censorship was imposed on the press on October 29, when Israeli troops invaded Egypt.—UPI-AFP.

T.B. SPECIALISTS TO TOUR COUNTRY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

Delegates from foreign countries attending the Fourteenth International Tuberculosis Conference in New Delhi from January 7 to 11, 1957, will go round the country after the Conference is over. The Tuberculosis Association of India has planned post-conference sight-seeing and study tours for them.

HOMOEO BOOKS

Essentials of Diseases of the EYE

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NORTON Dr. A. B. Rs. 6/-

This book is an excellent guide in the treatment of the diseases of the most important organ of the body.

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CALCUTTA-1.

SOCIETY WEDDINGS

Shakuntala and Pishu RIGHT: Tirath and his bride Sushila.

The Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium was the venue of two society weddings recently when Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Mulchandani (of the Modern Trading Company) played hosts to a large and distinguished gathering of businessmen of Bombay.

The weddings were of their son Tirath with Sushila, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ramchand Kirpalani and their daughter Shakuntala with Pishu, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roopchand Darvanani.

The hosts threw a buffet dinner party on Saturday at the Stadium to celebrate the double wedding.

There were also a few choice caberet items, thrilling display of gymnastics by the Plastic Girl — Vera Christin — and dancing.

CONGRESS ALONE CAN DELIVER THE GOODS

Dhebar Rules Out Vendetta In Poll

Continued From Page 3

whatever the character of the crisis or the magniture and intricacy of the problems.

The change-over from the position of a colony to a free nation, the great disorders and violence following freedom, the refugee problem, the problem created by shortages of food and other essential necessities of life, the problem of Indian States and their integration, the problem of the framing of the Constitution, were all formidable problems.

The general elections of 1951-52, perhaps the biggest ever held in the world at any time, abolition of Zamindari and Jagirdari over vast areas of this great country constitute incomparably big steps in the reorganisation and democratisation of India after independence.

SIMILARLY, THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN AND ITS SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION, INCREASE IN FOOD PRODUCTION AND INCREASE IN THE PRODUCTION OF OTHER ARTICLES OF NECESSITY, VAST RIVER-VALLEY PROJECTS, INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF POWER, SETTING UP OF LARGE INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, RESEARCH LABORATORIES, ALSO CONSTITUTE A DEFINITE LAND MARK IN THE HISTORY OF OUR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The reorganisation of States and social legislation affecting untouchables, women and children, and backward classes are equally substantial steps in the political and social consolidation of our young democracy.

And last but not the least is the Second Five-Year Plan.

Recorded history contains few parallels of performance to equal what has been achieved in India under the Congress regime.

In Rural Areas

The Congress Government has set into motion a silent revolution in the life of the villagers through Community Projects and National Extension Services.

The extent of this programme can be measured from the fact that one-third of India is already covered by these Community Project Blocks and National Extension Services and it is intended to cover the remaining area before the Second Five-Year Plan is over.

No revolution can be complete unless it envelopes into its fold the entire living and thinking mass of people.

Community Projects and National Extension Services inject new ideas into the minds of the people, a new enthusiasm, a new feeling of partnership with the Government in a creative effort, a feeling of self-help and self-reliance.

It is necessary that the people understand the record of service of the Congress.

It will give them an idea of what has been done and what has been achieved.

They are our masters and they ought to assess our capacity.

But, at the same time, we have to remember that they and we are concerned more with the future and the exacting burden that it involves.

We have to place the fundamental questions, narrated already before the people.

We have to tell them what the Congress aims at and we have also to explain to them what the aim implies.

In the next two months Congressmen will have an opportunity to function closest to the current of the popular mind and influence them.

Raising Standard

Other questions also agitate people's mind.

The most material question is how does and the Congress propose to eliminate poverty and unemployment?

How does it propose to redress inequalities or disparities, personal as well as regional.

These are difficult questions to answer.

But difficult as they happen to be, the answer is sought to be given in the Second Five-Year Plan as well as in the draft Congress Election Manifesto.

India, at the moment, largely subsists upon land.

But the land is so inadequate.

WHAT IS NEEDED IS ALTERNATIVE AND SUPPLEMENTARY AVOCATIONS FOR THE PEOPLE THROUGH WHICH THE PEOPLE'S NEEDS AND WANTS CAN BE SUPPLIED ALONG WITH WHAT THEIR PRODUCE FROM THE LAND.

Simultaneously, it must work for a solid and strong economic base that can sustain the burdens of a growing population and increase the level of living.

It is possible to so manage a country's resources, both human and material, so utilise the country's credit, so manage the country's affairs that stage by stage a country can throw off the yoke of poverty and ignorance.

Similarly, it is possible by resorting to a particular pattern of tax structure and by diverting its resources in particular channels and by other means to eliminate regional as well as individual disparities to a great extent.

The picture and the pattern of our economy is still evolving.

It will take some time before it becomes distinct and clear for everybody to see.

But there are certain indications of the directions in which we are going.

Basic Industries

Ever since the Karachi Resolution of the Congress of 1931 we have been thinking in terms of nationalised heavy and basic industries.

The economic policy resolution to which we gave our general approval in Amritsar Congress forms the basis of the industrial pattern of our country.

The production of steel on a substantial scale and the availability of properly qualified personnel of the fields of science, technology and engineering will be the starting points of a new current in our country's industrial life.

We shall then have the wherewithal for producing machines which will produce machines and we shall become less and less dependent for our industrial and consumption needs upon other countries.

A stage will be reached when with agriculture as still a substantial occupation for our people, there will simultaneously be an industrialised sector to provide work to our surplus man-power and fulfil the country's needs in most of the spheres of its life.

Wide Field

Simultaneously will grow the village and small industries sector.

Cottage and Village industries cost little and are effective in supplying the immediate supplementary occupation to the people.

I DO NOT CONCEIVE OF A STAGE WHEN INDIA CAN DO WITHOUT THE ASSISTANCE OF COTTAGE AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES SITUATED AS WE ARE AND SPREAD OUT AS WE ARE.

Congress is, therefore, keen on seeing that an expanding industrial economy does not pave the way for a desperate economic development of industrialised urban areas and the agricultural rural areas. As the time passes, this aspect of our country's economy will become more and more clear and we shall be able to take steps to prevent the growth of disparities in the development of economy.

Khadi and Village Industries Board and the Commission that is intended to be set up will have a wide field for fundamental service to our masses who look forward for a dignified existence and reasonable opportunities for creative contribution.

Everyone will wish success to their efforts in fulfilling their Ambar Charkha programme.

Triple Burden

One can hope that increased attention will be paid to the utilisation of this decentralised sector in other directions also.

This will help the local initiative and also assist in reducing the strain upon our transport and communication lines.

Community Projects and National Extension Services can do a lot in this direction.

The second thing that is necessary is the flow of capital required for the purpose.

The rate of loans and small savings during the last five years has been satisfactory.

The aggregate net market borrowing during the First Five-Year Plan exceeded the plan target of Rs. 115 crores by Rs. 62 crores and similarly the total small savings collection of Rs. 235 crores has also shown an improvement of Rs. 10 crores over the original planned estimate.

But our Second Five-Year Plan is a big venture and an ever-growing venture.

We have to be ready to finance the Plan nearly double the size of the First Five-Year Plan and the rate of savings and loans will have to be stepped up nearly three times of what we have done for the First Five-Year Plan period at the lowest circulation. The controlling factor in economic development is capital formation.

The capital is not necessarily the wealth we possess.

From the point of view of development, capital is that part of our wealth which is used for further production and for producing future wealth.

In this sense, prodigality is perversion of wealth.

Unproductive consumption expenditure operates to take away so much of the country's resources from the development of the country.

Austerity

There must, therefore, be a conspicuous effort on the part of the Government and the people to discourage people's wealth flowing down the drain of unproductive consuption expenditure or wasteful expenditure in order to assure a larger availability of funds for productive purposes.

WHILE NOBODY CAN ARGUE AGAINST THE RISE IN CONSUMPTION STANDARDS OF THOSE WHO ARE LIVING ON VERY LOW LEVELS OF CONSUMPTION IN THE MATTER OF FOOD AND OTHER ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES OF LIFE, THERE IS, IT CANNOT BE GAINSAID, EVERY POSSIBILITY IN INDIA OF CREATING AN ATMOSPHERE OF AUSTERITY TO BUILD UP RESOURCES NEEDED FOR THE WORKING OUT OF OUR DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

There is also another aspect of austerity in terms of maximum use of our country's resources for increased production, i.e. austerity in the field of our basic raw materials and other industrial goods, like oils, coal, cement, steel, electricity, etc.

Prohibition has been our moral armour in our fight for a better form of our society, providing it with a fercour for a clean life.

Similarly, is the question of Basic Education.

We can only give a solid base to the Indian Socciety through a proper system of education.

Love for character, values of life that the new socciety should respect and introduce into its life must be built from the early boyhood to endure through the strains and stresses of life.

One of the most common questions relates to the administrative difficulties that we come across.

While we cannot reform our administrative machinery overnight, we can certainly fix some priorities in relation to some of the vital requirements of a good democratic Government.

Tax Evasion

A human approach, well-regulated but easier accessibility to common people, a helpful, responsive attitude towards solicitations of the people engaged in productive activity rather than a negative rule-ridden approach, avoidance of delays at the lower levels are not too difficult to achieve.

A little more devolution of authority with reasonable checks and helpful and sympathetic official supervision of an elder brother to juniors will go a long way in easing the situation.

Much, in my opinion, can be achieved without formal changes of rules and procedures if the official machinery functions on the basis of trustful cooperation between all ranks of services in place of the present basis of distrust and suspicion.

A development machinery cannot afford to be coercive or suspicious.

It has to function on the basis of trust and co-operation as between equals and reflect the same in the country.

The procedure in relation to tax collections or revenue recoveries may also be suffering from the same limitations.

It is a matter needing investigation whether we cannot draw upon more simplified methods.

I accept that the record of those with whom we have to deal is not so very creditable.

I KNOW THAT EVEN SOME PEOPLE AT TOP LEVELS IN THE WORLD OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO RESIST THAT TEMPTATION.

But I am not quite sure if we cannot break this vicious circle of distrust and deception by a new approach of trust and understanding.

But the most urgent need is to reform our co-operative department.

Other Parties

It India is to evolve into a Co-operative Socialist Commonwealth, this limb of the State machinery must not only be better equipped but must be placed on the footing of a missionary organisation.

It is this department which can produce a feeling of wholesale relief to our teeming millions at the lowest level in India who look to Government for help at every stage in their productive effort and it is there we have not yet been able to make a mark.

These and other problems will confront us during the days of the election campaign.

We will be dealing with them in the Election Manifesto and I need not repeat them here.

I have resisted the temptation of dealing with some of the attitudes and policies of other political parties, as I am clear that if we have to fulfil our pledge, we should rely solely on the strength of our own previous record and people's faith in our future policies and programmes.

Opposition Parties in India are working under certain disadvantages.

Most of them are the result of their own refusal to see things as they exist.

Neither expediency which generally guides the Communist Party of India nor narrowness of mind that the communal parties betray, can finish any answer to the problems that face us.

Trading upon the sentiments of people is an easy process

The country will need all the character, statemanship and capacity required for resolving problems in every branch of the nation's life and activity and it is the Congress alone that can provide the same.

Congress leadership is approaching the problem of elections from this angle.

No Vendetta

I am sure every Congressman will try his best to see that the campaign is kept on a higher level.

We should discuss the issues that concern the people.

EVEN WHEN WE HAVE TO CRITICISE THE OTHER PARTIES, WE SHOULD CRITICISE THEIR POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES. IN NO CASE SHOULD WE INDULGE IN A PERSONAL VENDETTA AGAINST ANY INDIVIDUAL.

I have to appeal to the people also to see that they co-operate in this task of creating an atmosphere worthy of our tradition and culture.

The election should make for education of public opinion, rather than work for acrimony or bitterness.

Finally, there is the question of organisation.

Organisation

The Working Committee will be bringing before you a proposal for the amendment of Article 1 of the Constitution.

It is one more step and a major step in the evolution of the Congress and the direction in which we propose to go.

In the Avadi Session of the Congress, we had passed a resolution for the Purity and Strengthening of the Organisation.

Several steps have been taken to implement the same.

The process, as you all know, has been principally educative.

One full year was lost because of our involvement in the States Reorganisation.

Nevertheless, the resolution passed by you has always remained before us.

Training classes, study circles, literature—all these activities are a part of the steps to purify and strengthen the organisation.

Similarly, certain standards are being set up for the workers in the field and in the legislatures and in the Ministries.

A new procedure has been evolved for selection of candidates and a new procedure has also been evolved for directing the energies of the workers in the service of the people.

I do not know to what extent the delegates will share my feeling, but none can dispute that there is not that close and living contact between the Active Members and the people.

The Congress organisation is expanding in all directions.

Groups of workers who had left us are rejoining us.

Under the Youths' and Women's Sections large numoers of youths and women are also entering the organisation.

But what does this breadth or expanse in a vast country like India count for.

And secondly what is the meaning of breadth unless it is accompanied by depth.

No Government, howsoever powerful and resourceful it may be, can accompanish a social revolution of the type we aim at unless it has the backing of a powerful popular organisation, popular in the real sense of the term.

Our Duty

The Working Committee is, therefore, thinking of converting its Mandal Committees into effective organs of mass services.

FOR THIS PURPOSE EACH MANDAL COMMITTEE WILL BE DIVIDED INTO GROUPS OF VILLAGES COMPRISING OF A POPULATION APPROXIMATELY 5,000. WE PROPOSE TO PLACE A TEAM OF WORKERS IN CHARGE OF THIS GROUP.

They will work on the basis of pre-determined plan.

They will constitute our bases of operation.

To the extent that we succeed in activising these teams, to the extent they succeed in providing that dynamic lead to the masses under their charge, to the extent they succeed in showing discipline and character and courage, to that extent shall the organisation develop in strength and the cause of constructive revolution advanced.

Friends, scarcely ever has a greater opportunity presented itself in this great country to any generation as the one that has come by our way.

We are the children of a unique revolution. We have a certain message to spread; a certain mission to filfil.

We need all the determination and all the courage and all the sacrifice that a generation can give.

Nobody is going to remember us for what we are, but by the way in which we live.

We can live for ourselves; we can live for our caste and community; we can also live for those values and principles which we have always prized high in our lives.

Those who believe in living for the values and principles they hold sacred, have a duty to subordinate and even sacrifice their personal and sectional interests. For a revolutionary, the revolution starts with himself.

Let us place our mind and body at the disposal of the nation in the great cause we mean to fulfil.

There is no altar higher in the world for us today than the altar of our beloved motherland.

There is no service greater than the service of the down-trodden masses of India.

May it be our privilege to grasp the opportunity and fulfil ourselves by realising our noble dream.

—JAI HIND.

New Approach To Elections

The Government has a duty to regulate the uses of these materials and resources in terms of priority requirements of the country as a whole.

The people must be prepared to utilise locally available materials wherever it is possible, to allow these basic materials to flow in the direction of our development schemes.

The question of individual disparities and regional disparities is not also out of the mind of the Congress.

The problem of reducing or eliminating disparities in an under-developed country involves two processes.

Disparities

We have to build our economy from below by increasing the level of the living of the people through increased production and simultaneously work out our policies so as to ensure that concentration of wealth is checked and reduced.

This process is bound to take some time.

But the Congress is hopeful that it will achieve this purpose.

The question of removing regional disparities also requires a sustained effort by diverting our resources and social services of those areas.

The Congress Governments are engaged in this task also.

Land Reform

I also think that considerable efforts will have to be directed to the question of Land Reforms.

Land is the primary source of a nation's life.

Reorganisation of our land system and the village economy must occupy a central place in our planning.

BHOODAN AND SAMPATTIDAN MOVEMENTS HAVE BROUGHT ABOUT A FAVOURABLE CLIMATE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND REFORMS. WE HAVE TO CARRY IT FURTHER TO ITS LOGICAL CONCLUSION.

Tax Evasion

I accept that the record of those with whom we have to deal is not so very creditable. I know that even some people at top levels in the world of trade, industry and commerce have been unable to resist that temptation. But I am not quite sure if we cannot break this vicious circle of distrust and deception by a new approach of trust and understanding.

—DHEBAR.

Moral Armour

Land is the primary source of a nation's life. Reorganisation of our land system and the village economy must occupy a central place in our planning. Bhoodan and Sampattidan movements have brought about a favourable climate for the implementation of land reforms. We have to carry it further to its logical conclusion. Prohibition has been our moral armour in our fight for a better form of our society, providing it with a fervour for a clean life. Similarly is the question of Basic Education. We can only give a solid base to the Indian society through a proper system of education.

—DHEBAR.

NEHRU SETS TASK FOR SEVA DAL

LAXMIBAI NAGAR, January 5.

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU this morning commended to a Congress Seva Dal Rally the need to keep in touch with the changes taking place all round.

OTHERWISE THERE WAS THE DANGER THAT YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN WOULD LAG BEHIND AND BE LEFT OUT OF THE RACE, HE SAID.

Mr. Nehru said Seva Dal workers should keep their eyes open and minds free and receptive to new ideas, and not become "yes" men or copies of others.

He said he did not like the idea of the Seva Dal workers arranging big meetings and asking for advice from big people and then ignoring the advice when given. That was not what Seva Dal should do.

It was not necessary for them to meet in huge gatherings and discuss big problems of the world which baffled many.

It is easy to ask questions and also easy to reply to them in some way or other.

It is good that you ask big people to speak on world problems and it is good that they come and talk to you. But I do not somehow like Seva.

Dal workers to have big meetings in season and out of season.

DISCUSS PROBLEMS

Mr. Nehru suggested they would do better to sit together in small groups and discuss the various problems confronting them.

There were a thousand matters in the Five-Year Plan itself and the great work that lay before the country.

They should ask questions among themselves and dig out the replies.

They should go about the villages once or wice a week, for, it was in the villages that the real work lay.

Mr. Nehru also suggested that they should have a small library in every branch of the Seva Dal, and they should develop the reading habit, because books would give them much more than mere advice and precept.

The Prime Minister said the country and its people were like a river, which kept fresh only when it was flowing. Young men should also keep abreast of the following currents of life and keep their mind and spirit fresh.

He congratulated Mr. Hardikar on organising the Seva Dal volunteers. It was good work, this training up the boys and girls. The training camps provided them with good opportunities to learn many things, especially co-operation and discipline

Earlier, Mr. Dhebar said that the Congress believed in discipline, especially when it was self-imposed and based on conviction and not imposed from without.

He felt that Seva Dal workers were getting this true training in discipline. They should have faith and confidence in themselves and in Congress ideals and then they would be able to influence people.—UPI.

Nehru Gets Annoyed

From Our Correspondent

INDORE CITY, Jan. 5.

PANDIT NEHRU'S annoyance was at its height yesterday at the Subjects Committee meeting, when he saw Mridula Sarabhai on the rostrum.

He immediately enquired the Reception Committee and AICC secretaries, and when he found that she was given only a pass of a special guest the former was not satisfied.

Ultimately, Smt. Mridula was compelled to vacate the AICC rostrum.

Once the secretary of AICC and a close companion of Mr. Nehru, Mridula could not understand the cause for Mr. Nehru's annoyance.

She was so much agonised that she left Indore after the incident.

Tigress 'Laxmibai'

LAXMIBAI NAGAR, Jan. 5.

Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Congress president, yesterday christened a tigress cub, which was shown to him during his visit to the villages industries exhibition, as "Laxmibai," patted it affectionately and put a garland round it.

"Laxmibai" will now be kept near the statue of Rani Laxmibai installed near the base of the 62-foot-high main gate of the open-session.—UPI.

HOPE TO LIVE UP TO HIGH STANDARDS

LAXMIBAI NAGAR, January 4.

MR. KANHAIYALAL KHADIWALA, CHAIRMAN OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE OF THE SIXTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, STRESSED HERE TODAY THE NEED FOR BUILDING UP NATIONAL CHARACTER. HE SAID THE REAL WEALTH OF A NATION LAY IN ITS NATIONAL CHARACTER.

"We hope we will be able to live up to the high standard under the able guidance of our leaders," he said.

Welcoming the delegates to the city of Indore, the "Heart of the Country," he said that they had assembled at a time when the country were celebrating the centenary of India's struggle for Independence.

In order to popularise the fundamental idea of the present session and spread the national awakening in the masses, an "Akhand Jyoti" had been brought from the cenatoph of Rani Laxmibai from Gwalior.

The regard and welcome that were accorded to this torch on its way from Gwalior to Indore indicated that the people of this area were determined to co-operate with the National Congress in building up this great nation.

Mr. Khadiwala added that in the re-organisation of states the people and leaders of Madhya Bharat had followed their great leaders as if by command.

The leadership of the newly formed Madhya Pradesh rested in the able hands of experienced and popular Congress veteran late Mr. Ravi Shankar Shukla.

"We assure the new leadership of our whole-hearted support and co-operation," he added.

He said that the First Five-Year Plan had helped in awakening a new spirit in the rural population in this region.

Social uplift and improved methods of agriculture were sweeping away the old out-of-date life of villages.

"Now we have the Second Five-Year Plan before us, which aims at the uplift of the rural populace. We are confident, under the able guidance of our leaders, we shall be able to hit the target."

Parleys On Elections

LAXMIBAI NAGAR, Jan. 5.

Delegates to the Congress session who held an informal two-hour meeting here this morning reviewed organisational problems and gave general support to the procedure adopted by the central election committee in the selection of candidates for the general elections.

They expressed the feeling that the procedure adopted this time was more elaborate but less cumbersome and a considerable improvement on what was done during the last elections.

The Congress President, Mr. Dhebar, who presided said it was wrong to think that all those who had not been given tickets for the coming elections were found wanting.

Prime Minister Nehru asked Congressmen to fight the election in an upright manner. The election campaign, he emphasised, should be regarded as an educative campaign for the masses.

Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, AICC Election Chief, explained the plan for conducting elections. He appealed to them to conduct the campaign on a high level and explain the Congress programme and policies to people in clear and unambiguous terms.

Pandit Pant, Home Minister, deprecated the tendency among certain Congressmen to create a sense of dissatisfaction about the selection of candidates.—UPI.

DHEBAR TELLS CONGRESSMEN

DEVOTE MORE TIME TO CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

LAXMIBAI NAGAR, January 5.

MR. U. N. DHEBAR, Congress President, told a group of constructive workers here this morning that the time had come for them to devote more time to "real and effective constructive work" than to waste their energies in mere deliberations.

He reminded them that Gandhiji had already outlined their programme. It was for them to carry it out.

According to Gandhiji, said Mr. Dhebar, life was one and indivisible, and compartmentalism had no place in it.

It would be the task of constructive workers to take up every aspect of village life, remembering that Gandhiji dreamed of village where people would live not only a life of self-sufficiency but also of human dignity.

Stressing the need for coordination between political workers and constructive workers, he said that constructive workers should help Governmental agencies in carrying out the task of Socialist construction of the country.

AVOID CONTROVERSY

Constructive workers should not get involved in controversy such as the merits of heavy industry as against small-scale village industry.

It was very clear that in India Socialism would not succeed without the uplift of villages and villages would not prosper without the development of scall-scale village industry.

Both Capitalism and Communism had drawn their inspiration from the urban population but Socialism in India had to be built up by making the villages and their Panchayats the main source of inspiration.

Mr. Dhebar hoped that constructive workers would have a better opportunity to review their activity when they met again during the AICC meeting to be held some time after the general elections were over.—UPI.

PHOSPH-AURA (Phospho Gold)

PHOSPH-AURA promotes the appetite, aids the digestion and assimilation of food, increases vigour and efficiency of the blood, develops the activities of the secretions, builds up wasted tissues, renews body tone, imparts energy of mind and brain, banishes rundown and out-of sorts feeling, tones up the nerves system and establishes the harmony of the vital functions

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HITCH YOUR WAGON

By 'Libra'

JANUARY 6 TO 12

IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO SELL, WAIT UNTIL THE VERY END OF THE WEEK, THOUGH FOR ORDINARY BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS EARLIER DAYS MAY BE MORE PROPITIOUS.

A particularly interesting week for anyone born in March, April or May of any year.

Capricorn
DEC. 21—JAN. 19

Some business changeover though unwelcome at first, turns out to be more profitable than you thought.

But plans for the next week or so may have to be changed at short notice.

Much correspondence and signing of documents probably necessary in the first few days.

Late in the week confidential matters, tips or inside information may bring handsome profits.

Aquarius
JAN. 20—FEB. 18.

The improved tone in your domestic affairs will afford great satisfaction this week.

Those with a health problem can now count on notable relief during this period.

Financially, a week of ups and downs; gains from routine business may be lost in speculation or gambling.

Pisces
FEB. 19—MARCH 20

Though you may feel inclined to go against the family advice it might not be wise to do so openly.

If you have tricky questions to discuss, do so on Wednesday when chances of a favourable solution are the best.

An adverse week for speculation, taking chances or making radical changes in your financial set-up.

Aries
MARCH 21—APRIL 20

After a financial setback or extravangance you will work out an ingenious way of making good your loss.

A change occuring about mid-week will bring more money and prestige in the near future.

If employed, you will be justified in siding a superior or an official even at the cost of criticism from a young associate.

Taurus
APRIL 21—MAY 20

If upheavals threaten the home they will probably come to head about Tuesday.

A fortunate week for new schemes but difficult if you are planning travel or holiday.

Substantial gains may be made if you can co-operate with different types.

Do your best to avoid clashes, particularly with older people and superiors at week-end.

Gemini
MAY 21—JUNE 20

Mainly a pleasant week ahead with more moving around easing the dull routine.

Journeys will take you back to former scenes or bring up some domestic question.

Promotion may come through a bold bid plus initiative during mid-week.

Steady flow of money comes in, but if careless, you may loose through speculation, races or entertaining useless friends.

Cancer
JUNE 21—JULY 20

Things seem rather at a standstill but you enjoy a spell of comparative laziness.

A little excitement will develop around about mid-week but nothing seems to come out of it.

It would be better if you can withdraw from an expensive project you have half-agreed to.

A long-term financial gamble will also need firm resisting during this period.

Leo
JULY 21—AUG. 20

If you have any scheme or matter pending settlement a satisfactory solution may be reached this week.

Business conditions will follow their normal course until the last two days when you may run into some opposition.

Socially you will be in an expensive mood and should have an enjoyable time notwithstanding expenditure.

Virgo
AUG. 21—SEPT. 22

A happy and easy week but you don't make the progress expected.

The most important scheme on hand may be held up for a while longer due to lack of sufficient co-operation.

Financially, although expenses may be heavy and ready money a little tight, you will see a way of adding to your income or making a handsome profit before the week is out.

Libra
SEPT. 23—OCT. 22

Someone higher up gives you a lead early this week.

Don't flinch from changes that may be suggested to you in your business or occupational affairs.

On the home front, an unexpected move by a younger member may spring a surprise and upset your week-end plans.

Your Daily Guide

SUNDAY, JANUARY 6

Look up influential friends, and accept casual invitations.

Don't review the past, better leave elders alone if possible.

MONDAY, JANUARY 7

Tackle important correspondence, negotiations, interviews early in the day.

Make a short journey or variation in routine.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8

Exercise caution, not courage today.

Old investments, land/property matters may bring unexpected windfall.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9

Turbulent day.

You get out of the bed the wrong way; feel out of patience the rest of the day.

Be discreet—avoid emotional upsets.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10

Something happens to disconcert you.

Don't go panicky but take the practical course.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11

Brain rather than brawn will do the trick today.

All intellectual activities under good auspices.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12

If you don't strike it lucky today, it will be your own lack of initiative.

Bright ideas will bring in unexpected money—advertise your wares!

FAVOURABLE DAYS FOR

Buying:

Business Deals	**Monday 7**
Personal Purchases	**Tuesday 8**
Selling	**Friday 11**
Entertainment	**Saturday 12.**
Sport	**Sunday 6**

If you rely on others, you may have to meet with unforseen liabilities, especially when friends, business associates or partners enter into the picture.

Sagittarius
NOV. 23—DEC. 21

Domestic affairs may have to be re-organised to suit new claims in working life.

An expansion of business spells altered routine if you are to be comfortable.

Some troubles likely with dependents or an elderly critic—don't let friendly differences develop into a quarrel especially in the last three days.

BLONDIE
by CHIC YOUNG
WE HEARD DAGWOOD WAS SICK -- TOOTSIE COOKED HIM THIS CHICKEN SOUP
HOW KIND
TOOTSIE IS SUCH A WONDERFUL COOK -- I KNOW THIS WILL BE DELICIOUS
DAGWOOD, LOOK AT THE DELICIOUS POT OF CHICKEN SOUP MRS. WOODLEY SENT OVER
MAMA
OH, THAT'S RIGHT -- I'VE GOT WATER BOILING DOWN ON THE STOVE
IS THERE ENOUGH SOUP FOR US, TOO, MAMA?
YES, SHE SENT PLENTY FOR ALL OF US
WE'RE HUNGRY
MAY WE HAVE OUR SOUP NOW, MAMA
YES, BUT FIRST I HAVE TO TAKE CARE OF DADDY
HERE'S YOUR HOT MUSTARD FOOT BATH, DEAR, TO TAKE AWAY YOUR CHILL
WILL YOU GET ME, A LARGE BATH TOWEL?
DO WE GET THE SOUP NOW, MOM?
YES, DEAR, I'LL TAKE DADDY THE TOWEL AND BRING DOWN THE SOUP
PTOO
THE SOUP IS TERRIBLE!
WHAT?
UMM -- THIS HOT FOOT BATH IS WONDERFUL
IT SHOULD BE... IT'S MRS. WOODLEY'S CHICKEN SOUP
Copr. 1957, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
12-25
CHIC YOUNG

Egyptian Blunder Sends Hundreds To Death In Desert

TEL AVIV. BECAUSE news is never old till past the hour when it is first told there is still time to report the "death march" at Abu Aguelia, the most shocking incident of the Sinai campaign.

By Brig.-Gen. S.L.A. Marshall,
Military Critic of 'Detroit News'

It was of Egyptian making solely, a mass tragedy building from the fool mistake of one commander.

He was not known even to his officers, having freshly arrived during the battle crisis.

But whether from ignorance or prideful folly, he doomed his command to the most agonising of deaths after they had survived Israeli fire.

For two days that fire beat against their ground.

Running north from Abu Aguella toward El Arish and extending beyond the horizon is a broad and Saharan sea of sand dunes.

DEADLY DUNES

So expansive is this billowing sand, so awesome and treacherous its mass and so well does it cover the three fortified hills that nothing may come against Abu Aguella from the north.

Tanks, halftracks and jeeps cannot enter the dunes. Rifle pits could not be dug there. Men cannot march there but may only reel across the surface.

There is not one shrub nor a handhold. So military forces, however mobile, can get at Abu Aguella only by attacking head on from the eastward or by a wide outflanking movement from the south.

The Abu Aguella ridges were fortfied toward these two directions and that perforce was how the Israeli movement against them developed.

Israeli armour came up from the south and got on the Egyptian flank, but it was too lightly gunned for the knockout blow.

DRAWN FIGHT

So for two full days Abu Aguella was a drawn fight while elsewhere the Sinai battle raged.

The Israelis couldn't get in and the Egyptian couldn't get out — or so it seemed.

But at the last moment, just before Israeli tanks cut the road at Abu Aguella, the new Egyptian commander arrived to lead the defence of the hedgehog that was Tuesday night.

Through Wednesday and Thursday sharp resistance continued along the ridges and the Israeli did not close in.

GHASTLY DECISION

On Thursday night the Egyptian made his ghastly decision.

He told his garrison that it was now "every man for himself."

HE SAID ALL HANDS SHOULD TRY TO ESCAPE BY BREAKING AWAY NORTHWARD ACROSS THE SEA OF SAND. THEY SHOULD STRIKE FOR EL ARISH 70 KILOMETERS AWAY. THEY OBEYED.

Of the beginning of this mournful trek, the besieging Israelis knew nothing. It started under cover of darkness.

So that there would be no warning sign, the Egyptians made no attempt to spike guns, destroy stores or burn billets which were later captured whole. They got away silently.

When at last dawn came it was only the utter silence of the fortified ridges which bespoke that the bird had flown but to be snared.

It was too late to do anything about it even in the name of mercy. No vehicle could track after the Egyptians.

There was no way to follow what happened except as it could be seen from overhead by Israeli observers in light planes who witnessed the terrible results of this mad act as from an upper tier box.

They saw masses of men weaving around crazily as if drunk or stone blind. They saw many of these men pitch face forward onto the burning dunes, lie still and not rise again.

They saw Bedouins forking along the fringes of this pitiful host to prey on those who fell or were too weak to resist.

Some had tried to save their arms and rifles which are much prized by desert tribes.

Those who were murdered by the tribesmen for their trinkets and clothing were at least spared a worse death from thirst madness and exhaustion.

Literally hundreds must have fallen victims either to sun or sand or to the long desert knives.

THERE WERE ABOUT 3,000 EGYPTIANS IN THE BRIGADE ULTIMATELY ONLY ABOUT 700 OF THEM WERE MADE PRISONERS.

There had been no route of escape to Egypt for any of the others.

Their path, plight and plot must, in any case, go untreked.

No man may explore that sandy waste to count the dead.

It would anyhow be useless for there is one kind thing only about these travelling dunes.

Within a decent interval they bury deep whom they kill.

That does not cheat the vultures since the Sinai desert knows only ravens.

'FREE ELECTION' MAKES GOMULKA HIGHLY POPULAR

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

WARSAW.

POLAND is about to have something called a "free" election.

It's true that three weeks before the balloting Warsaw wise ones are telling what the results will be: 54 per cent of the new Sejm (parliament) seats for the United Workers' (Communist) Party, 20 per cent for the Peasant Party, 6 per cent for the Polish Democrats, 15 per cent for Catholics and miscellaneous groups and, finally, 5 per cent of the total vote to be allocated by voters' whim.

Also true is that exact vote results may never be published and that Communists and the house-broken parties of the loyal opposition can only be hurt by voters who stay home.

Big Step

Still, this January 20 vote show will be a long step down the democracy road from anything seen before in Red Russia or the states of its satellite empire.

Wladyslaw Gomulka, Poland's new boss of something different in the Communist world, has said this time the people will "not just vote—but elect."

Literally he is truthful; January 20 will see here no Communist-style forced marching of voters to the pools to cast premarked ballots for a single candidate slates.

What Law Says

Instead, in a typical Warsaw district entitled to six Sejm seats, the voter will have a list of 10 names and register his voice by secretly scratching the four he does not want.

But there are some gimmicks in this free election under Communism: Only "legal" parties may participate and "legal" here means those loyal to the National Front of Gomulka and State Socialism.

WHILE SEPARATE PARTIES AND VOTER GROUPS HAVE FREELY "PROPOSED" CANDIDATE NAMES, THE ACTUAL BALLOT LIST EMERGES FROM A COMPLICATED SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT NOMINATING COMMITTEES WHERE POWERS-THAT-BE RULE TO KILL OFF THE UNACCEPTABLE.

Next, the law says that, if a voter casts a ballot without scratching any names, his choice will be registered for the first six listed; that—by contrived coincidence—will be all government stalwarts.

The law provides only for official announcement of who won—not the specific votes by which the candidates won or lost.

But despite all this, Gomulka's "free election" is praised here by Communists and non-Communists alike and helps explain why this blunt old Red is currently Poland's man of the hour with a public opinion reaping that rivals Dwight Eisenhower today and Franklin Roosevelt in the American of the 1930's.

New York Broker Wins 34 Hungarian Athletes For America

MELBOURNE.

THE 34 members of the Hungarian Olympic Team, who are on their way to the Americas can thank a New York city insurance broker who outwitted Communist secret police to give the athletes a chance for freedom.

Twelve others of the Hungarian team will remain in Australia

Dr. George Telegdy flew to Australia on his totally unexpected assignment November 15.

Besides playing cloak-and-dagger with the secret police, he had to work against the host Australians, who did not want anything to interfere "with the spirit of the games."

This did not interest Dr. Telegdy, who is also part-time writer for the Voice of America and secretary-general of the Hungarian National Sports Federation in America.

Seven of his relatives in Hungary have been killed by the Russians.

On arrival in Melbourne, Telegdy contacted Hungarian immigrants to that country.

Then he got in touch with members of the Hungarian Olympic team.

★

As President of the Budapest University Club from 1945 to 1948, and Hungarian foils champion, he knew a good many of the team members.

Soon he established an underground Free Hungarian headquarters in the suburban home of Anthony Murai, a Hungarian Army major, before he defected to the West.

Through personal friendships, Telegdy met almost all the Hungarian athletes.

He identified 16 of them as members of the AVO — the Hungarian Communist secret police.

By Ralph G. Craib

Within two days, he knew every move made by Zoltan Tabodi, AVO colonel with the team.

He was informed by clandestine phone calls made by athlates at the Olympic Village.

★

Working with only five hours sleep daily, Telegdy told athletes that they would receive no more help in the United States than other refugees.

He said they would lose the privileged status they enjoyed as athletes in Red Hungary.

He explained to them that "jobs are probable in the United States, but freedom of speech and civil liberties are guaranteed."

He rigged the team so well that he knew every Communist announcement and secret police movement within two hours.

There was a stream of secret visits to the Murai home in north Melbourne every day for the three weeks the Olympics were in progress.

★

Given U.S. Press credentials, Telegdy twice made secret visits to Olympic competition sites where, during time-outs, he talked with wrestlers, fencers, swimmers, runners, gymnasts, cyclists and water polo players.

He said it was his policy not to press anybody.

"Just ask them questions about Hungary today."

He believes the entire team would have defected if they had not had relatives at home.

Many of them received faked phone calls begging them to come home.

In one instance, Telegdy said, an athlete was called by an unidentified woman claiming to be his wife and asking him to return.

THIS WAS ONLY HOURS AFTER HE HAD RECEIVED A TELEGRAM FROM HIS WIFE IN VIENNA, VERIFIED BY THE RED CROSS, TELLING HIM TO STAY IN THE WEST.

FORMER RED ADMITS ALL HIS MISTAKES

Chronicle Correspondent

WARSAW.

SAD Borislaw (Bill) Gebert, ex-peddler of Communism among Detroit automobile workers, admits sadly that some "stupid" Communists messed things up in Poland.

For the 61-year-old refugee from the Un-American Activities Committee it was like old home to talk of old Detroit and new Warsaw to a reporter who was "there" in the tumultuous 1937 days when Bill helped build the United Autoworkers' Union and then failed in an attempt to kidnap it for the Reds.

Gebert boasts he "saw American Communism begin."

A 1912 emigrant from rural Tykocin, Poland, he was a Pennsylvania coal miner, a delegate to the 1919 founding convention of the U.S. Communist Party, a lieutenant of the late Phil Murray in the original CIO, and editor of a Detroit Communist-front paper—The People's Voice—when the party tried to snatch the infant U.A.W.

★

He was there when Walter Reuther was clubbed down by a company serviceman at the Ford Motor Company riot in 1937 and took a political drubbing himself when Reuther won U.A.W. power and purged the Communists.

After 1939 Gebert sold Communist wares in New York under cover of the Polonia Society of the International Workers' Order and the American Slav Congress.

"I took a boat in September, 1947," the old Red grins, "and those U.N.-American activity boys screamed like hell when I sailed away."

And what does a transplanted American Communist do in a Communist promised land?

If he is Gebert, he becomes editor of "Glos Pracy," the official labour union newspaper, goes straight down the Moscow line for nine years and then does a quick about-face when a new leader named Wladyslaw Gomulka comes out of a Stalinist jailhouse to create a different kind of Polish Communist staff.

★

Currently bedridden with a virus picked up on a mission to Red China, he is starting to square himself with Polish workers who have it straight from Gomulka that they got cheated by the old regime of which Gebert was a mouthpiece.

PRESS GEBERT AND HE ADMITS HE TOO WAS 'WRONG' IN PIPING A PURELY RUSSIAN TUNE WITHOUT REGARD FOR THE FACT THAT POLES ARE POLES.

"Sure," he says, "I have changed my mind. I know now that national pride cannot be eliminated. Poland is still a Communist nation but it is now an independent nation again. The Government is in the hands of the people where it should be."

Hope's Choice: Show Biz First, Last, Always

A GAG TO BOB HOPE IS LIKE A GOOD STORY TO A NEWSPAPERMAN. HOPE IS TODAY AMERICA'S KING OF AD LIBBERS. HE CAN TOSS OFF GAGS IN THE TWINKLE OF AN EYE—AND MAKE IT LOOK EASY.

He jokes all the time—eve when he's being interviewe I asked the 53-year-old com how much longer he thought h could stay at the top in sho business. "Until about o'clock," he retorted in h dead-pan manner.

Hope is now an old hand handling a good gag. He lear ed the technique in vaudevil in the carefree days when was a hoofer on the same bi with jugglers, flame swallo ers, knife throwers, fema impersonators, xylophonis hypnotists bag punchers, tra ed seals yodelers, soft-sh dancers and harmonies play

Bob, in nostalgic mood, rec ed that years ago in Chica he had a partner, Louise T xell, whom he developed into foil for his comedy stuff.

She'd come on the stage h ding a bag in her hand. H would say: "What have y got in your little bag?" Sh reply: "Mustard." And h say, "What's the idea?" Sh shoot back: "You can ne tell when you're going to m a ham."

Corny? Maybe. But it w over. "Ad libbing," Hope

By James L. Kilgallen

me, "Is a combination of things. It's the gift of timing, experience, having a mind geared to gags, and the ability to click mentally—any time.

"But adroit ad libbing is often a matter of luck. You've got to be intuitive and able to sense an audience. You have to edit yourself.

"YOU HAVE YOUR WHOLE MACHINE GOING WHEN YOU'RE OUT THERE ON THE STAGE."

Sometimes Hope works fast, sometimes slow, sometimes with subtlety. He knows how to be funny just standing there—mugging.

Arthur Godfrey's technique intrigues Hope. He said:

★

"Why, Godgrey spends five minutes saying 'Good morning.' He's got that easy, relaxed style. In saying 'Good morning,' he'll grunt, pick up papers mug a bit and even yawn. Such restraint and poise is marvellous."

Restraint was one of the things Hope learned years ago when he was playing the Stratford Theatre in Chicago in the days when he needed a job.

"He recalls that he'd lead off with a subtle joke. Many of the patrons wouldn't get it. Nonchalantly, Hope would say to the audience: "Go ahead: figure it out." Then he'd wait until they got it.

The theatre manager suggested he announce the following week's show. Bob ad libbed some comedy lines and the audience howled.

This was the beginning of Hope's monologues. He lasted six months at the Stratford and his salary rose to dol. 300 a month, big money at the time.

After that he played many dates on a western vaudeville circuit and eventually worked up to top billing in the "big time."

From vaudeville he jumped into musical comedy. In 1933 he came to New York and starred in such hits as "Roberta," "Ballyhoo," "Ziegfeld Follies," and "Red, Hot and Blue" with Ethel Merman.

Radio became a big entertainment medium. Bob went for it. He started in radio as a guest on Rudy Vallee's famous Thursday night programme on NBC.

His brand of comedy caught on and in 1838 he was the star of his own radio show.

That same year Hollywood—and the movies—beckoned. His first motion picture, "The big Broadcast," was a hit.

Many other pictures followed, in which he starred with Dorothy Lamour, Ethel Merman, Bing Crosby and other "names."

TV inevitably became another entertainment medium in which Hope was to make a smash success. On June 8, 1950, he was signed to an exclusive long-term contract with NBC.

He's now one of the top comics on TV. Millions of people watch his monthly show. His face is so familiar to the public that he cannot visit any city or hamlet in the country without people picking him out at once.

Today he is at the peak of his popularity which has endured for a quarter of a century.

★

During World War II, and the Korean fighting, Bob devoted much of his time entertaining service men on all fronts.

"THIS WORK," HE SAYS "WAS MOST SATISFYING I MADE MANY FRIENDS AMONG OUR SOLDIERS AND EVEN TODAY I'M GLAD TO SAY, 'I WAS THERE'."

The very first day Secretary of War Stimson drew the first draft number from a hat, Hope played a benefit for the first soldiers with uniforms in San Francisco.

Since then he has travelled more than a million miles and entertained over ten million troops in nearly every part of the globe.

He has covered every state in the union and many of his radio and TV shows originate from camps of the armed forces.

Hope says that one the high spots of his 25 years in show business came in 1945 when Dwight D. Eisenhower, then Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, pinned on him the Medal of Merit for the camp shows he had given.

Actually, Hope's life is one great, big "Kick." He loes his work. When I asked him the other day if he were 18 again would he choose show business for a career, he replied:

"Are you kidding? I certainly would. That old saying is right, 'Theres no business like show business.'"

It's Paying Off At Last

WALT DISNEY, after years and years of sinking every dollar of profit back into his business ventures, and always being short of ready funds because of this practice, is finally in the blue chips.

He is making two to three million dollars a year from Disneyland which, after a doubtful start, is now a huge success, as well as from his Television shows and movies.

No one deserves it more, and, knowing Walt, he will certainly find ways to put these millions back into the Disney enterprises.

Jayne Mansfield is the heiress ap parent to the Monroe crown. Her next is "The Girl Can't Help It."

COLMAN IS BACK IN HIS OLD HAUNTS

ANY WHO'S WHO OF HOLLYWOOD COULD BE CHECKED THESE DAYS AT THE GATES OF THE WARNER BROTHERS BY THE STEADY PROCESSION OF IMPORTANT STARS COMING AND GOING.

To date some two dozen prominent personalities have filed their brief episodic engagements for "The Story of Mankind" while at least a dozen more, studio officials estimate, will register before the production winds up.

Of decided interest in this almost unprecedented talent round-up is the number of participants who are making comebacks after several years' absence from the screen.

One of the most distinguished in the absentee group is this week's visitor, Ronald Colman.

just in case you've failed to remember or to miss this great actor aside from a bit in "Around the World in 80 days," Ronnie hasn't made a picture in seven years.

It's not his fault, however, that the cameras have failed to catch up with him in all that time.

"I never left the movies—they left me," Ronnie put it while donning make-up for his job as "Humanity's Defence Attorney" in the Warner operation.

"You see, about ten years ago the studios stopped making the type of classical films for which I am best suited.

You know the swachbuckling stuff like 'A Tale of Two Cities,' 'Prisoner of Zenda,' 'If I were King,' and that sort of thing.

"I found a wide variety of other parts offered but they were mostly of the drawing-room or light-comedy sort and I felt that they didn't suit.

"But when I heard about This sketch I was delighted at the chance to play it.

Exploding Jack Benny's often Televised comedy script that they are next-door neighbours in Beverly Hills, Ronnie says he and his beautiful wife Benita Hume—she retired upon their marriage — have been living 65 miles up the coast in Santa Barbara for the last four years.

They do come down occasionally for a week-end with friends or whenever Ronnie does a Television show.

Getting around to the subject of TV, the actor grows a little sad and it becomes obvious that he's been disillusioned by the blow-up of his own once prosperous series "The Halls of Ivy."

This old group, however, is now in its fourth re-run around the country and while a number of sponsors have urged his return, Ronnie wants no more steady TV.

"In doing a weekly show one must compromise," he feels. "After all, if you must do a subject each week you do it, whether or not the script is up to par.

"As a result quality is sacrificed and that's something I won't do.

"Hollywood has been good to me. it has furnished me a fine living and I can live in comfort for the rest of my days as a result.

"So I feel I must never cheat the public and shall do only those roles that will bring me pride in achievement."

One other little reason—personal vanity, he chuckles—influenced his return to the screen.

"I noticed the other night that the last movie I made—'Champagne for Ceasar'—is making its Television rounds and I'm sure that a lot of the others I filmed earlier will be coming along, too.

"Hence, I thought I'd better make one more movie so the younger set wouldn't remember me as just a TV actor.

Bogie Boris Is A Softie At Heart

BORIS KARLOFF, WHOSE "MONSTER" MOVIES HAVE SCARED KIDS NEARLY OUT OF THEIR WITS, EMERGED THIS WEEK AS A LOVER OF ROBIN HOOD, SIR LANCELOT, PETER PAN —AND CHILDREN.

Karloff turned up as an expert on children's books on Television's "The dol 64,000 Question" and surprised everyone by his knowledge of "Peter Rabbit" and "Alice in Wonderland."

"I was born long before the days of radio, television and comic strips," the some-time horror actor confessed. "When I was a child growing up in England my parents read me a lot of books.

"It became a part of my education. I guess some of it must have brushed off."

Besides — the simple fact is—Karloff just loves kids.

"I think they're wonderful," he said in his soft voice. "It's just great to watch their minds at work soaking up new impressions and new ideas.

"I have always thought that if you leave children alone they're much more perceptive than grownups give them credit for."

The actor, who won dol. 8.000 on this week's show, will return next week to try to run the ante up to dollars 16.000 and so on to dol. 64.000.

"I don't know how I landed on the show," he admitted, "except that I understand people wrote in suggesting that I should be on. And then some network officials sounded my wife out about it and she said the whole thing was a dead duck — that I'd never do it.

"When they did ask me I said, 'Good heavens no.' But the next thing I knew they had talked me into it. I'm sure I'll get bumped off next week!"

In addition to his own childhood learning, Karloff attributes his phenomenal knowledge of kids' lore to a 13-week radio programme he once did for a New York radio station.

"I told stories and nursery rhymes," he said. "And the whole thing entailed a good bit of research. I guess I read a couple of hundred childrens books."

In spite of his reputation for being a "monster," this has never hurt his relationship with children. In fact, it's helped.

"I'll never forget," he recalled, "After I made 'Frankenstein,' I was deluged with letters from kids expressing great sorrow for the 'Monster.'

"THAT SORT OF SHOOK ME UP. BEFORE THAT I NEVER DREAMED THAT CHILDREN HAD SUCH PERSPICACITY."

Small Fry Get A Big Break

DIRECTOR William Wellman, who is producing "Lafayette Escadrille" at Warners, sees great futures for three second-generation actors playing leading roles.

He wants them back in his next picture. Among them is Wellman's son, William Jr., who is being trained to succeed his dad as a director.

Others are Andy Devine's straight-voiced son, Dennis, and Jody McCrea. Originally named Joel Dee, after his parents (Joel McCrea and Frances Dee), junior recently combined the two for marquee purposes.

Egyptian cabaret stars Lyn Lys will be featured in a speciality number in "Yahoodi Ladki," now under production.

A scheming money-mad hussy is what Anne Baxter plays in Allied Artists' "The Come On."

Yule Cards Present Perennial Problem

SO, YOU THINK YOU D BIG WORRIES OVE TOP-HEAVY CHRISTM CARD LIST THIS YEAR? W WOULD YOU LIKE TO TRE PLACES WITH THE AVERA MOVIE STAR?

Tops in volume for the rent Hollywood exchange is the joint message sent out Eddie Fisher and Debbie nolds—a mere 11,500.

Where, you ask, can a son dig up that many frie let alone acquaintances?

Well, in the case of movie and Television celeties as these popular young ple, they must figure, in tion to personal pals, pr cally everybody in show siness.

That included the press, here and around the cou agents, actors, fan-club bers and—very important sponsors and their relati friends and associates.

Should a star overlook or two influential wheels might get himself on the bl list. So, the greetings t leaps year after year.

In addition to the more sonalised creations, usually several colours, heavily bossed and printed on the fi stock, the headline actor variably purchases a few th sand of the numbers supplied the Motion Picture Relief Fu proceeds of which go to ma tain various industry charit

They are painted by w known Hollywood artists d the fund annually nets ab $10,000 in profits from th sale.

By shrewd planning, the s can usually get away with end of the exchange for so thing less than $5,000—a siza portion of it going for sec tarial services.

In addition to their o names, the Eddie-Deb Christmas card for 1956 carries that of their own recent "Bundle of Joy"—Miss Carrie Fisher.

All-time record for Yule-card circlation is believed to have been achieved last year when Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis, just back together after one of their numerous ruptures, sent out a merry 14,600.

Actually, the spirit of the season and their happy reunion, coming at the same time, was too much for these generous lads, so they opened their purse-strings wide.

About 2,000 of their acquaintances were additionally toasted with handsome cigarette lighters shimmering with coloured Dean-Jerry silhouettes.

Last year's display cost them about $20,000. This year, in the midst of another professional impasse, it's a case of to each his own.

Television's steady programmers have also torn loose in a bigger-than-ever greeting-card way this year, with Ray Anthony, Jack Webb, Ralph Edwards, Bob Cummings, Gale Storm and Groucho Marx leading the pack from Hollywood.

Most of them feature comic or novelty cards.

Proud of his dazzling blonde wife, Mamie Van Doren, and their new baby, as well as the heavy ratings he has scored with his ABC show in less than three months on the air, bandleader Anthony ordered 5,000 copies of his card but received so many raves that he got the printer to work nights running off 4,500 more in time for mailing to stations and agencies throughout the country.

Ray's greeting has the family touch, a photographic close-up of himself and Mrs. Anthony coming down the steps of their Christmas-three-flanked home carrying four-month-old son Perry between them.

One of the nonconformist ringleaders in the star circuit is Frank Sinatra. He sent out none at all.

"Too much trouble trying to think up something real nifty and then getting them addressed and into the mail without offending a few hundred people," was Frankie-boy's explanation.

Flashes From Filmdom

WILLIAM HOLDEN, will play the leading role in a film based on a story of wartime Thailand.

About 40 Thais will also take part but the film will not be shot in Thailand.

The picture, based on the novel "Bridge Over the River Kawi," tells the story of Allied prisoners of war in a Japanese camp in the Kanburi Province of central Thailand. It will be filmed in Ceylon.

Alec Guinness, Jack Hawkins, and the Japanese film star, Sessue Hayakawa, will also appear in the picture.

★

A SPECIAL broadcast programme to mark the tenth death anniversary of K. L. Saigal, the idolised singing star of the Indian screen, will be broadcast by Radio Ceylon on January 18.

Apart from playing Saigal's popular songs, there will be recordings of little-known incidents from the life of the star.

STORY-WRITER Nasir Hussain is to direct a picture for the first time.

He will take charge of Filmistan's latest film provisionally entitled "Production No. 43."

The story, which he has written himself, centres around a man who kills in self-defence and becomes a fugitive.

Shammi Kapoor and Ameeta play the leading roles while Pran, Agha, Sheila Vaz, B. M. Vyas, S. L. Puri, Raj Mehra and Kanu Roy form the supporting cast.

O. P. Nayyar has composed the music and Sahir Ludhianvi the lyrics.

★

DIRECTOR Ramanlal Desai, who left Filmistan after competing "Aab-e-Hayat," will re-join the studios this month. Desai is now busy directing a Hindu fantasy film for Navkala Niketan featuring Nirupa Roy, Shakila and Sahu Modak.

He is also planning the production of his own film to be launched here in March.

A SERIES of educational 'shorts" will be made in India under the sponsorship of UNESCO.

The film, each 2,000 feet in length, will be shot either in Bombay or in Calcutta, with Indian artists and technicians.

The series, with commentaries in English, Bengali and Hindi, will depict the ways and means of imparting education to the people.

After completion, the films will be exhibited free of charge throughout the country.

★

INSTEAD of adults, children will now be seen examining the question of the existence of God and showing their devotion in a children's film soon to be launched here.

Popular little Naaz and Daisy Irani will be assigned important roles in this movie, "Behroopiya Bhagwan."

The major adult role in the film will be assigned to Marathi screen's actress Sulochana.

Sequel To A Bonanza

PIERRE LA MURE'S best-selling "Beyond Desire"—the story of Mendelssohn—has been bought by a movie company in Germany, and will be filmed in German and English.

And Pierre's "Moulin Rouge," filmed by John Huston, has already made $18,000,000 around the world and is still going fairly strong.

Nicola Michaels is the glamorous newcomer MGM is grooming for big things. She's in "The Power and the Prize."

Fred Gives The Nod To Rock 'n' Roll

JUST about the last person in the dance world you'd expect to take an enthusiastic proside in the raging rock 'n' roll controversy would be the rather dignified Fred Astaire, but Hollywood's limber-limbed dance king is for the teen-agers' current ballroom craze in a big way.

The rumour was around MGM that Fred has asked that an elaborate musical sequence be built around a rock 'n' roll number in the script of his current movie, "Silk Stockings."

He appeared puzzled that anyone should be surprised at his doing such barrelling around on a dance floor.

"Why, I can't for the life of me see why not," he declared on the set. "I've been doing the rock 'n' roll myself around the house just for fun and I finally persuaded Arthur Freed, who is producing our picture, to have one fixed up for me. The kids are doing it all over the country. There's no sign of interest slackening."

What about the national debate over the routine and its banning in many places not only as a dance but from the repertoire of famous band and orchestras?

"I don't know about that, Fred replied, "But for my part I can't find the least thing objectionable about it. After all, I can remember when a lot of people were shocked by the black bottom and even the mild tango.

"Each generation is certainly entitled to its own expression. It's the youngsters' way of being individual and seems a harmless way of rebelling."

Fred says his 14-year-old daughter, Ava, made him into a rock 'n' roll addict.

She played the records constantly around the house until he became an active convert.

Recently, while Fred was finishing "Funny Face" in Europe he had Ava with him and they found the kids over there "just as rock 'n' roll happy as we are".

The hip-swinging tune Cole Porter wrote especially for Fred to dance to in "Silk Stockings" is called "Ritz Rock 'n' Roll" and to take off on it he'll be togged out in high hat, white tie and tails.

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Caravan Will March

DEMOCRACY is one but there are many brands like Western Democracy, People's Democracies and the latest India model which is an approximate amalgam of the best in all.

Though it is not the last word in government and is still undergoing processing and reshaping according to the genius of the country of adoption, democracy marches with the times, mirrors the largest common factor of popular opinion and aims at the greatest good of the greatest number.

Many are its lapses, innumerable are its failings and patent are its flaws, and though checks like plebiscite, referendum and re-call obtain in some countries, there is no substitute for democracy.

★

THOUGH our country has voluntarily chosen the democratic way of life, hardly a decade has passed before our infant democracy at work has raised a storm of protest from critical quarters.

On the eve of general elections the Sarva Seva Sangh threatens to boycott the polls on the ground that these are intended to bolster up "power-oriented political activities", that the Sarvodaya workers have no faith in majority rule, that they want the greatest good of one and all, not of any particular number and their loyalty is to truth which is beyond compromise.

No human being, since the days of Harischandra has patented a monopoly for truth, and despite the edict of advertised votaries of truth, the common man, who is no less truthful, registers his vote for good government and not for 'Atomic' virtuosity.

★

LEADERS like Vinoba Bhave and Jai Prakash Narain have often raised their voice against one-party rule and have prescribed an all-party government by a cabal of leaders of integrity and character chosen from an approved panel as a cure for the vagaries of the ballot box.

The rule of Ephors in Sparta has gone with the wind and cannot be resuscicated in India on the plea that the illiterate masses are not wisely using the franchise.

It is a common saying that the voters are free only for a few hours before election and they go to sleep after it; but the way in which the Congress Parliamentary Party forced the solution of bilingual Bombay on wobbling ministers and stepped up the Socialistic programme recently, shows the potent pressure of public opinion.

★

DEMOCRACY is government of the people, by the people and for the people, and if the balance connoted by the prepositions is properly observed by the electors and the elected, the voters choose the government they desire and get the government they deserve.

Ruling out compulsion in the casting of votes, the most effective way of making democracy the people's rule, as it should be, is for all parties to electrify the atmosphere, so that no eligible voter will stay dormant and lose his franchise by default.

Boycott of elections has no place in a free India, as the cure for the ills of democracy lies in the hands of the people themselves, and despite those who stand aside in righteous indignation, the caravan will march

SIGHT-SEEING INDIA

A large gathering of foreign tourists was present at the inaugural function at the Ritz Roof Garden. Mrs. S. K. Bamji, the Regional Tourist Officer is on the extreme left.

Foreign Tourists Will See Our Live Art Heritage

WE live in an age in which the impossible is within easy reach. Only the obvious eludes us.

It is, therefore, not at all surprising to find our Government spending a fortune on "exporting" the rich heritage of Indian art and culture to every nook and corner of the world.

Dance music, painting, sculpture and even films — in all the variegated forms and splendour that only Indian culture, perhaps, could boast of — have, since independence, enthralled foreigners in every clime and helped partly to correct the legend that this country is a land of only "Maharajahs, fakirs and tigers."

But—and it is a big but — when the foreigner from a distant land leaves his home and comes to "see" India, do we seem even remotely anxious to usher him into this magic world?

We are very meticulous about cutting Customs formalities to the barest.

No Guide

We even hand out the liquor permit with a smile and without any qualms of conscience.

We whisk him away to the near and far historical landmarks.

This, at best, gives him a peep in the congealed glory of our past but of the living culture he sees very little.

The cabaret and other Western forms of entertainment that his stylised hotel offers only irritates him.

For, he is more keen on witnessing "the flowering of Indian genius through the ages."

He is lucky if he is in town to see some of the shows put up by local cultural organisations.

Special Show

More often than not he is unaware of it as there is no one to guide him.

Rarely he has some Indian friends who can guide him wisely in this matter. Rarer still to have some by his side who can interpret the intricate meaning and significance of the art forms.

It was, therefore, with delight that I learned that the Regional Tourist Office—a mere cog in the giant Government wheel — had taken the initiative and arranged for special cultural shows for tourists visiting Bombay.

The veteran dance trope of Shirin Vajifdar and Krishna Kutty — the Nritya Darpana—has, very sportingly, agreed to risk the hazards of three shows a week before a "fickle" audience.

For, one of the terms of agreement with the RTO is that the show must go on, even if one tourist is present.

That means a gross income of Rs. 10 for the day! Sad, isn't it? But it is true, for, the RTO only loans the use of their lounge and electricity to the artistes.

The troupe has to shell out the rest.

A POINT OF SPECIAL INTEREST ABOUT THE SHOWS IS THAT SELECTED PIECES REPRESENTING THE FOUR MAIN STYLES OF INDIAN CLASSICAL DANCING—BHARAT NATYAM, KATHAKALI, MANIPURI AND KATHAK —ARE PRESENTED.

A demonstration-cum-commentary technique is also employed to bring home to the tourists the meaning of the different "mudras" used by the dancer to tell a story.

Yet A Baby

I do not wish to detract from the very commendable effort of our enthusiastic Regional Tourist Officer Mrs. S. K. Bamji who has had to cut through a maze of red tape to unroll the carpet on the starry way.

It is also pertinent to mention here that the scheme is not even a month-old — Mayor Salebhoy Kader inaugurated it at a gala function at the Ritz Roof Garden on December 4.

The average attendance at these shows, I should also say, has not fallen below the 30 mark.

Of course, whenever tourists come in groups the attendance is bigger and the profits for the artistes obviously bigger.

For except for the booking agents' commission, there is no deduction from the ten-rupee ticket. The RTO Booking Window waives the commission.

The authorities have now prepared attractive Entertainment Boards — the accent is on Indian cultural programmes — to tell the tourists what is on in the city.

The boards are displayed at all leading hotels and agents' offices and changed every fortnight.

Elephanta

Another tourist attraction thought up by the RTO is a special daily launch service to the Elephanta Caves from the Gateway of India.

Whenever there are three or more tourists a trained guide is provided. The boatman is bound to weigh anchor even if he has a single fare.

The RTO will also soon introduce sight-seeing tours in the city and suburbs in the luxury BEST coaches.

There will be a daily service which will "cover" all places of tourist interest in the city. The charge is Rs. 6 per head.

(Continued on Page 13, col. 8.)

Mayor Salebhoy Abdul Kader, who is the chairman of the advisory committee of the Regional Tourist Office, is seen distributing the badge to a trained tourist guide.

Chefs' Olympians Give Tips For Canned Foods

"AMERICA has the best meats, vegetables and fruits in the world; they don't need dressing up."

That's why, says prize-winning chef Pau Leuppi of Chicago, his menu of "roast beef rare, baked potatoes and tossed salad with creamy Roquefort dressing" helped win the Gold Prize for the U.S. in the International Cooking Olympics.

UNITED NATIONS
UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE
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No.
This is to certify that the bearer, whose signature appears hereon, is a member of the United Nations Emergency Force.

These are the identification items carried by the United Nations Emergency Force troops in the Suez Canal area. They include an armband (upper left) with the words "United Nations," a shoulder patch (upper right) with "UN Emergency Force" and an identification card (below) certifying bearer is a member of the UNEF. In addition, the members of the Middle East truce enforcement units are wearing light blue helmets.

Leuppi, one of the four chefs on the U.S. cooking team, says all he did to his beef was "salt it lightly, put it in a moderate oven, ribs down, and baste it once or twice."

He claims any housewife can offer her family the same prize-winning menu with her own favourite recipe for roasting beef, potatoes baked in aluminum foil, and salad.

The beef Leuppi cooked in Frankfurt, Germany, was a 28-pound stand of prime ribs. (The recommended roasting time is nine minutes per pound).

By
Olga Curtis

In this article two members of the U.S. team that won first prize and many other special awards at the International Cooking Olympics in Germany in a field of the world's best chefs tell in simple detail the secrets of their culinary art.

The chefs provide the recipes that won the Olympics prizes. They explain how any housewife can offer her family the same fare—and they give details enabling housewives to prepare "the best possible menus at the least possible expense."

Although Leuppi points out a standing rib roast needs no basting because the fat melts over the meat, the Chicago chef did "baste it once or twice with pan drippings."

It came out rosy red on the inside and brown on the outside.

The beef was served "Au jus" —the French phrase meaning natural juice.

Caution

Leuppi put in bits of carrot, celery tops and onion half an hour before the meat was ready.

But before serving, Leuppi strained out all the vegetables, skimmed off all the fat, and added water to dilute the meat and vegetable extract.

He, said, water should be added according to the number of people to be served, and according to individual taste.

The "Jus" was ready after a few minutes of simmering.

Leuppi baked his potatoes the same modern foil way most women do. They were scrubbed, lightly rubbed with shortening and wrapped in foil.

When serving the potatoes, the Swiss-born, Swiss-trained chef left the foil on. He slit the potato lengthwise, pushed the ends toward the centre to make an attractive mound and added a pat of butter.

The salad was a mixture of bite-size pieces of iceberg lettuce, endive, romaine, sliced radishes and Bermuda onion and tomatoes cut into eighths. All the ingredients were cut in even slices and pieces.

Leuppi points out:

"UNIFORMITY IS MOST IMPORTANT IN GIVING ANY DISH OR PLATTER ARRANGEMENT EYE-APPEAL."

For the dressing, he used a base of mayonnaise thinned with white vinegar; a bit of garlic salt; table salt and red paprika for colour.

After blending these ingredients, Leuppi crumbed Roquefort cheese into the mixture.

For family serving, he recommends "a small triangular wedge of Roquefort to half a cup of dressing."

The Olympics salad was part of Leuppi's own favourite menu. At home in Chicago where Leuppi unitil recently was executive chef of the Saraton Hotel, his wife does all the cooking for her husband and their four-year-old daughter.

Her most popular meal is "steak medium rare, rosti potatoes and tossed salad with Roquefort dressing."

Rosti potatoes are potatoes that have been boiled and cooled; then grated and then fried in a pan-sized cake until golden brown.

Why does a master chef let his wife run the kitchen? Leuppi explains:

"It's easier for her to get down to portions for the three of us. In my work I'm responsible for feeding around 1,000 people a day."

Good Gravy

"GOOD gravy is a must," says master chef Paul Laesecke, "but many housewives don't know how to make gravy."

In fact, the man who captained the U.S. team to top honours in the International Cooking Olympics believes many an American meal is spoiled because the gravy has been ruined."

Too many women, says Laesecke, pour stock or water into the baking dish after the meat has been removed, and flour and then stir to bring to a boil.

"This only results in lumpy, fatty gravy," Laesecke said.

The right way to make gravy goes like this:

"Half an hour before the meat or fowl is cooked put in with it some diced vegetables —onions, carrots, etc.— and then some outside leaves of celery.

Distinguished

"When the roast is done, strain off the fat from the dish and mash the vegetables. Sprinkle with flour and continue stirring till smooth.

"Then gradually add a little water of stock, continually stirring, until it simmers.

LAESECKE, ONE OF THE MOST HONOURED CHEFS IN AMERICA, IS FOUR-TIME WINNER OF THE NATIONAL HOTEL ASSOCIATION HIGHEST CULINARY AWARD, WINNER OF THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE AMERICAN CULINARY FEDERATION, AND ALSO WINNER OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT GOLD MEDAL FOR CULINARY ATTAINMENT.

Yet Laesecke's cooking tips for housewives are as homey and practical as a cooking lesson from grandma.

For instance, this master chef of the H. J. Heinz Company in Pittsburgh is a believer in bacon fat.

Save it, he says, because:

"Fried bacon fat is best for sauteing anything."

In dressing up vegetables, Laesecke suggests starting with ordinary canned vegetables.

Canned Foods

"Many housewives," he laments, "have fallen into the habit of using canned foods without any embellishments. They use green peas one day, beans the next, then back to peas. Why not spend a few extra moments and make the canned vegetables more tasty?

"On canned peas day, toast some almonds by putting them in a skillet in a little fat and placing them in a hot oven for a few minutes, then chop them fine and mix with the peas.

"You can also try a little chopped ham with baked beans, or some shredded lettuce and sauteed mushroom stems with green beans."

The Pittsburgh chef used exactly such simple tricks to enhance the dishes entered in the Olympics. The prize-winning stuffed smoked pork loin, for example, was stuffed with prunes and appricots.

Laesecke explains this stuffing gives a unique colour to the meat as well as taste.

Abuse

"Bore two holes through the loin. We used the knife-sharpening steel to trust neatly and accurately through the meat. Stuff one of the holes with dried apricots, and the other with pitted dried prunes.

"We served this with stewed whole crab apples and plain boiled potatoes."

Laesecke, who believes women not only abuse gravy but ignore sauces, also offered the recipe for his favourite "Sauce Verte (green sauce)," which was served at the Olympics.

To one pint of mayonnaise add from one teaspoon to one tablespoon of chopped parsley, chives, watercress — the amount varying with your liking for greens — and of olives and anchovies if desired; then season to taste with cayenne, salt and Worcestershire sauce. Add two tablespoons of lemon juice, for colour, add a green tint.

GAVE SILK FOR QUEEN'S ROBES

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

LONDON.

FOUR MILLION REFUGEES FROM NOISE HAVE COMPLETED THE BIGGEST AND SWANKIEST MIGRATION EVER KNOWN IN BRITISH HISTORY.

The flight of the bumblebee may be celebrated in music but the removal of some four million silkworm eggs from Lullingstone Castle in Kent to a fine stately home in the George Bernard Shaw village of Ayot St. Lawrence, Hertfordshire, has made social, scientific and statistical history.

As this was biggest thing in sericulture (the production of raw silk by raising silkworms) ever, what would be more natural than holding a farewell party to mark the occasion.

BIG SEND-OFF

This is just what Zoe, Lady Hart Dyke, owner of Britain's one and only silk farm, did.

A hundred friends and supporters of the silk farm she established at Lullingstone more than 20 years ago, including the local vicar, turned out for the fete.

Shifting the silk farm to new quarters was no publicity stunt.

SILKWORMS, IT SEEMS, ARE NOTHING IF NOT SENSITIVE AND THE NOISE AND DUST CAUSED BY GRAVEL EXCAVATIONS NEAR THE CASTLE HAVE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BOTH THEIR OUTPUT AND PRODUCTIVITY.

In any case, Lady Hart Dyke's former husband, Sir Oliver Hart Dyke, has married again and is returning to Lullingstone Castle.

REFUGEES

Thus, Zoe's four million silkworms become refugees.

Lady Hart Dyke is not sensitive but even she could not stand the high-pitched roar of the ugly-snouted dragline excavator scooping gravel from the Lullingstone estate.

"That wretched thing has been moving closer to us week by week. It brings everything that silkworms loathe — noise, dust, and damp. Especially noise. That's the worst thing of all.

"Why you put 25 grammes of eggs in a noisy place and instead of producing 120 pounds of cocoons they'll do well to make 70," she declared.

"Here's a hot little piece that we're all familiar with!"

Zoe believes that Ayot House, a fine 18th century mansion near Shaw's famed residence, will be ideal for her silkworms.

GREAT DAY

One of the axioms of sericulture is "the higher the better" and Ayot House is nearly 400 feet above sea level, compared with Lullingstone Castle which lies in a wooded hollow in the Kent hills.

Zoe, who began raising silkworms as a hobby when still a child, is very proud of Britain's only silk farm.

HER PROUDEST MEMORY IS THAT DAY IN 1953 WHEN SHE DELIVERED BOLTS OF PURPLE AND CRIMSON LULLINGSTONE SILK TO THE MAKERS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH'S CORONATION ROBES.

HATCHING

Lady Hart Dyke raises between three and four million silkworms every year. Hibernation is artificially extended through the winter months until spring, by keeping the eggs in a refrigerator at just above freezing point.

With English weather as fickle as it is no chances can be taken on suddenly warm winter days causing precipitous hatching.

At hatching time one in every 20 worms is allowed to emerge from the chrysalis to become a moth and breed more eggs —the rest, when they have grown fat on mulberry leaves, are stifled in their silken cocoons.

Silkworms are not only sensitive but highly aristocratic.

It is possible to feed them on ordinary chicory or lettuce, but once they have tasted a mulberry leaf they will deliberately starve and die rather than eat common garden products again.

Therefore Lady Hart Dyke has also had to move her Osigian mulberry bushes, a West Indian variety introduced to Europe by her, from the plantations at Lullingstone to Ayot St. Lawrence.

She must maintain her four million refugees in the style to which they have become accustomed.

In Cairo Russia, US Are Both Heroes

By FRANK LOWE

CAIRO.

A WESTERNER entering Egypt for the time feels as though he had stepped through a looking glass—everything is upside down.

Posters on the walls of Cairo show in caricature the same figures as posters on the walls of Western cities.

There are Russians and Westerners, but here the Russians are cast in the role of good guys; the West is in the wrong.

North American countries—American and Canada—escape the ire of the cartoonists, but Britain is an ogre.

★

This is particularly noticeable for anyone coming as this reporter has from mid-Europe.

There, after watching Hungary bleed to death, posters depicting Russia crushing a nation with an iron heel splotched with blood seemed quite natural. One saw in Cairo an identical poster, only this time the blood spattered heel represents Britain.

Newspapers give the same feeling of topsy-turviness here.

Radio Moscow and Pravda are quoted as fact; the Press and radio of the imperialist West are quoted with skepticism.

★

The stand taken by the United States and Canada on the Anglo-French invasion seems to be known by everyone.

This probably does not mean that these countries would top Russia in an Egyptian popularity poll.

Russia has won a lot of friends here and so have her satellites.

Everywhere one goes there is an Iron Curtain representative but America and Canada have won friends too.

For instance an American wandered into a bazaar and picked out a purse for his wife.

The price in American money came to about dol. 15.

As it was being wrapped the vendor and the American got into conversation and during this the purchaser's nationality became known.

THE VENDOR CAME OUT OF HIS STALL, SHOOK THE CUSTOMER BY THE HAND AND SAID, "YOU ARE WITH US." THE PRICE OF THE PURSE DROPPED AUTOMATICALLY TO $10.

A licensed guide insisted on showing me the way to the United Nations Headquarters here.

At the door I offered him a tip. He turned it down saying. "You are to help Egypt."

Curb On Family Holds Key To Success Of Plan

FAMILY Planning or 'Planned Parenthood', as it is often called, is now a welfare service that is now recognised by the State in India, and is gradually being introduced into hospitals, maternity clinics and other health centres throughout the country.

The subject has held the interest of many thinking people for several years—in fact, ever since the well-known pioneer, Margaret Sanger of America fought a great fight in the law courts of her country to establish the inherent right of married couples to decide the size of their families.

PIONEER

In 1912, as a young unknown nurse, she had come across innumerable cases of women, who were distressed and unhappy at repeated and unwanted pregnancies, and her sympathies went out to those who had legitimate reasons for such anxiety because of health or economic conditions.

The only method that could suggest itself to them was abortion to rid themselves of these unwanted babies, and numbers of them came with the express purpose of seeking help for exactly this purpose.

Mrs. Sanger naturally could not offer aid of this kind, but being an intelligent woman, these situations worked on her mind, and she began to advocate birth control methods for these cases.

A storm of opposition was the result, and she soon came to be branded an immoral woman.

Her story makes fascinating reading, and one cannot but admire the courage and persistence with which she spent years in convincing her opponents of the rightness of her thinking.

The court cases against her aroused the interest of doctors and scientists, and soon she was able to enlist their help and what was more, their active assistance, in the mission she had undertaken.

UNWANTED

In 1936 this great woman visited India and spoke to large and interested audiences on the subject, with the result that the All-India Women's Conference, working as they were among the lower income groups on social welfare projects, decided to propagate her ideas, for their experiences were similar to hers, and they too had begun to feel that means should be provided to those who did not desire more children, to limit their families.

They, too, had come across mothers who deplored each new pregnancy, and resented marital relations through fear of resultant unwanted conceptions in quick succession.

Voluntary workers of this well-known organisation the AIWC took courage in both hands and launched out on a programme of family planning work.

Prior to the outbreak of the last World War, a number of family planning clinics in India were opened privately by these dedicated women workers, and they undertook the responsibility of supplying small clinics here and there with contraceptive materials.

The programme of their family planning work, however, automatically fell to the ground when war broke out and foreign import of contraceptive materials was not possible.

CIVIC MOVE

Some years ago, a campaign was started in right earnest in the city of Bombay.

The import of contraceptives being again possible, a band of efficient social service volunteers moved the Municipality of Bombay to attach family planning services to the already existing maternity and child health clinics: there are now 22 family planning clinics being run by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay where free advice and contraceptives are available to married couples.

In 1949, some of the social workers formed themselves into an organisation, the Family Planning Association of India, which in the space of these few years, has grown into an active national body with several State branches, and is affiliated to the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

Members of the FPAI, proud of their success with the Municipality of Bombay, began to travel throughout the country, both in urban and rural areas, to popularise the gospel of their new service amongst people of all socio-economic levels.

HYDERABAD STATE AND THE PUNJAB SOON FOLLOWED THE EXAMPLE OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY BY SPONSORING SEVERAL FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS.

Having gained more and more experience, the FPAI in 1951 bravely called for an All-India Conference on Family Planning.

The response received from over 100 medical workers and others further emboldened the Association to invite the Third International Conference on Planned Parenthood to be held in Bombay in 1952.

Five hundred delegates registered and an audience of 750 assembled regularly for all meetings.

In the meantime, after the first national conference, the FPAI persuaded the Planning Commission of the Government of India to include in the frame-work of he First Five-Year Plan the great need for family planning services, pointing out to them that no matter what plans were to be drawn up for the country, whether in the agricultural, industrial, economic, banking or financial spheres of life, these plans would prove failures unless interest was taken in the problem of population growth in the country; that no matter how rapidly deconstruction work within the country was undertaken and carried out, it would fail to meet the requirements of the country with the added population calculated at 25 millions in five years.

The need for family planning was soon recognised by the Central Ministry of Health at whose invitation Dr. Abraham Stone, the well-known planned parenthood expert and Director of the Margaret Sanger Research Bureau, New York, toured India and advised our Government to survey attitudes and motivations of our rural and urban people towards family planning.

The further awakening that took place after the International Conference on Planned Parenthood in 1952 and the campaigning of the FPAI resulted in family planning being given priority in health services in the first Five-Year Plan.

A sum of Rs.65 lakhs was allocated for this purpose, and Government itself undertook to sponsor family planning services.

The Government of India Family Planning Programmes and Research Committee was formed and met in Bombay for the first time in July 1953.

Sixteen experts—doctors, scientists and others, including the President of the Family Planning Association of India were appointed to this Committee, and they drew up a programme which included the setting up of clinics, the training of personnel to work in such clinics, education and propaganda and research, sociological, demographic and medical.

SEMINARS

The programme provided for close co-operation between Governmental and voluntary agencies in all these spheres of work. In the pursuance of this programme, clinics have been opened in Government hospitals and maternity and child welfare centres.

They have also been established by various voluntary organisation; which have received financial help from Government on the lines laid down in the programme.

The Second Five-Year Plan envisages the setting up of 300 urban and 2,000 rural family planning clinics, and an allocation of four crores of rupees has been made; the great need for trained personnel to man family planning clinics was recognised by the FPAI, which has organised several short training courses at its clinic in Bombay from time to time and its medical specialists have been sent out for on-the-sport short practical courses for doctors and others

The Second All-India Conference on Family Planning was held at Lucknow in January 1955; during its proceedings, the need was keenly felt for an exchange of scientific research and field studies in family planning.

The FPAI, therefore, organised a Scientific Seminar on Family Planning in Bombay for three days in November 1955.

By
Smt. Dhanvanthi Rama Rau
President, Family Planning Association of India

Some 2,000 military surgeons, including more than 55 delegates from 26 foreign countries, assembled in Washington recently for the 63rd annual convention of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. Brigadier General Sarup Narain (right), Director of Research and Health of the Indian Army, is welcomed to the convention by Rear Admiral Winifred P Dana, U.S. Navy, President of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

PETTICOAT BRIGADE WILL FIGHT FOR EQUALITY WITH MEN

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS' petticoat brigade is ready to go into battle for a constitutional amendment assuring women legal equality with men.

As in the past, the fight will be a gentle, chivalrous affair with plenty of male Congressmen coming to the aid of the females.

The amendment, to be reintroduced by representative Katharine St. George (R. N. Y.), provides that "equality or rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex."

★

To become law, the amendment must be passed by two-thirds of Congress and approved by three-fourths of the States.

MISS VIDA BUIST, LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT TO REPRESENTATIVE ST. GEORGE, SAID ABOUT 230 HOUSE MEMBERS HAVE BEEN LINED UP BEHIND THE AMENDMENT. THE NECESSARY TWO-THIRDS OF THE 435 MEMBERS WOULD BE 290 CONGRESSMEN.

Although the amendment was first introduced some 34 years ago, it has never passed the House.

An amended version has been approved twice by the Senate.

The granting of equal legal rights as provided in the amendment would amount to much more than a democratic gesture.

In some States, a married woman's contract power is restricted, the male is specifically listed as the preferred guardian of children, and husbands get special rights in family support laws because they traditionally have been the major financial supporters of family units.

Many supporters of the amendment, which include some women's organisations, contend that State laws setting minimum work standards for women actually, in some cases, discriminate against women because the statutes do not permit the females to take higher paid jobs.

On the other hands some Congressmen favour the general principle of the equal rights amendment but are fearful that it would destroy protective legislation passed by the States.

To take care of that objection, the Senate, in passing the amendment two years ago, altered the original proposal by including this wording:

"The provisions of this article shall not be construed to impair any rights, benefits or exemptions now or hereafter conferred by law upon persons of the female sex."

MISS BUIST SAID SUCH A CHANGE "NULLIFIES THE WHOLE THING," AND INDICATED SOME OF THE HOUSE PROPONENTS OF THE ST. GEORGE AMENDMENT WOULD BATTLE AGAINST IT.

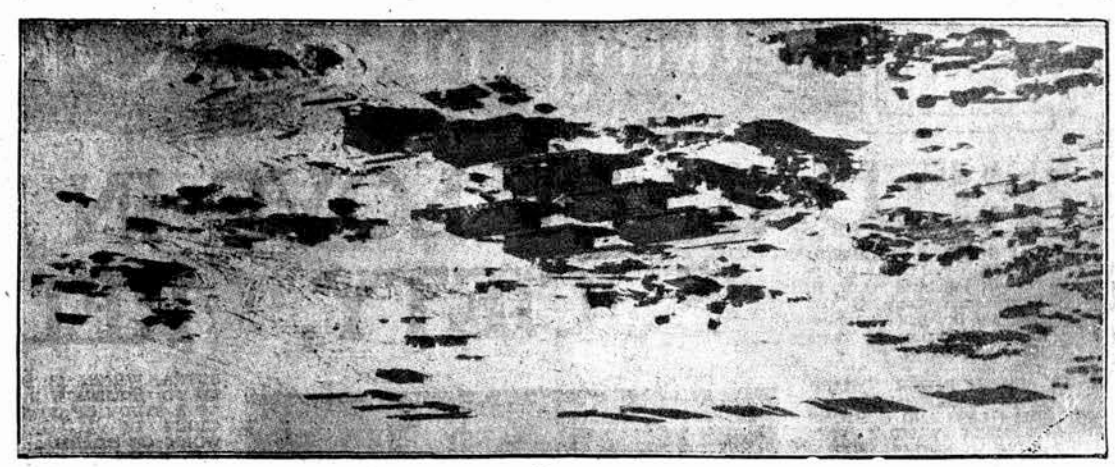
One of the first positions to be stormed in the fight for the amendment involves the House Judiciary Committee and its chairman, representative Emanuel Celler (D.N.Y.).

★

Congressman Celler in the past has been pleasantly and quietly opposed to the amendment, according to its supporters.

His public position has been in favour of studies to determine whether the purposes of the amendment could not better be accomplished by change in State laws and administrative practices.

Scientists Study Antarctic Weather



Little America V on the Ross iceshelf near Kainan Bay is the main base of the U.S. Antarctic Expedition. Four previous U.S. Antarctic expeditions, all led by Admiral Richard Byrd, also had their main bases on the Ross iceshelf because it is comparatively accessible to ships.

By Leverett G. Richards

Leverett G. Richards, aviation editor of the Portland Oregonian, is one of eight correspondents accredited to cover the historic airlift of heavy equipment, buildings and supplies to the South Pole.

The equipment will be used for construction of the station which will house scientists at the pole for the coming Geophysical Year.

Mr. Richards was chosen to accompany the group not only because of his recognition as a writer of aviation news, but because of his experience as a troop carrier pilot with more than 500 hours of flying time north of the arctic circle.

He will spend the next four months in the Antarctic, covering this great venture.

IT'S cold at the South Pole.

Just how cold is a 40-year-old question, that is yet to be settled by the 17 scientists who will spend the winter at the pole.

While some explorers and meteorologists have guessed that the temperatures get down to 100 below (all figures Fahrenheit) in the heart of the long winter night—May, June and July—others have contended that the mercury would not drop much lower than the low 80's.

South Pole Air Will Need Pre-Heating For Man To Breathe

The 58 below reported by Rear Admiral Dufek on his historic first landing at the South Pole on October 31 came as a shock to both camps, in view of the 38 below recorded in the aircraft just 300 feet above the surface of the pole.

This terrific temperature inversion, put the freeze on deep freeze temporarily. Landing of construction crews at the pole has been postponed until the temperature rises.

Air Problem

Men cannot work at such temperatures, especially with a breeze blowing.

The ten-knot wind reported by the Admiral's party of seven when they stepped out "into another world" was enough to freeze Captain Douglas Cordiner's nose and cheeks in the few minutes it took him and the Admiral to plant the American Flag in the hard-packed snow.

The radio operator, William A. Cumbie, Jr., picked up an ice axe to help plant a radar reflector—and couldn't let go.

"I had to put my foot on it and pull to break it loose from my hands," Combie recounted.

What temperatures of 100 below or lower will do to the human animal is one of the things to be determined during the International Geophysical year.

Bare flesh, of course, cannot stand such temperatures without quick-freezing.

DR. PAUL SIPLE, COMMANDER OF THE SCIENTIFIC STATION AT THE POLE AND DEPUTY IN CHARGE OF THE U.S. ANTARCTIC PROGRAMME, BELIEVES EVEN THE AIR WILL HAVE TO BE PRE-HEATED BEFORE BREATHING.

He is working on a face mask containing a wad of cottonlike material which will trap some of the heat from exhaled air and use it to pre-heat the next air drawn into the lungs.

Trouble with such masks to date is the ice that quickly clogs them.

Without some such device a man breathing hard—as he would have to at the 10,400 foot elevation of the pole—would start bleeding at the nose.

Hard Job

This does not mean frozen lungs, but ruptured blood vessels in the bronchial tract.

The cold is equally hard on airplanes, especially skiplanes.

The Eskimos learned long ago that the snow is no longer slippery when it gets much below minus 20.

They learned to paint their sled runners with ice to make them slide on the sand-like snow.

Oil can become as brittle as glass in such cold.

Neoprene seals shrink, hydraulic lines leak and electrical systems fail.

Machines don't stand the cold much better than men.

Dr. Siple, after studying temperatures recorded around the rim of the Antarctic continent, believes the mercury may drop below 100 at the pole. (Actually mercury freezes, has to be replaced by alcohol at such temperatures).

Actually his graphs showed a possible temperature as low as 120, but he discounts this figure.

Temperatures should begin to rise soon and sharply as the sun, already circling the pole 24 hours a day, continues to rise higher each day.

The sun contributes little warmth until it rises higher than 10 degrees above the horizon, Dr. Siple points out.

It is now about 15 degrees at the pole.

Measurements at Little America showed the mean average temperature rose 30 degrees in November with the rising sun.

The Difference

Studies at the North Pole show the sea ice begins to melt and break up first at the pole, then spreads southward in all directions, primarily because the sun rises first, fastest and highest at the pole.

This is not necessarily true at the South Pole, which lies in the midst of a mighty land mass.

The lowest temperatures officially recorded have been in the heart of big land masses.

"It won't be a picnic at any time, but the best working weeks should start in the middle of November and continue through January," Dr. Siple says.

Survival Job

WHAT WILL LIFE BE LIKE FOR THE NINE SCIENTISTS AND THE MILITARY "HOUSEKEEPING" FORCE OF EIGHT U.S. NAVY VOLUNTEERS IN THE HEART OF THE LONG WINTER NIGHT AT THE SOUTH POLE WHERE NO MAN HAS EVER DARED DWELL BEFORE?

It takes men of courage as well as men of science to face 15 months under the snow of the polar plateau at temperatures which may reach 120 below zero Fahrenheit, according to current calculations.

"Much of our time will be spent just living — and I don't mean living it up," Dr. Paul Siple, leader of the scientific party at the pole, explained with a laugh.

"The secret of survival will, of course, be to build and plan everything to permit us to remain indoors as much as possible. Our buildings will be completely covered by snow to the top of the flat metal roofs and will be connected by tunnels under the snow.

"But the temperature in the tunnels may drop to 70 below zero.

"Even fuel oil begins to congeal at such temperatures. We will have to bring in a fresh barrel of oil to heat up before it is needed. If we should fail at any time we might be in serious difficulty."

The daily processes of living become hard work and of the highest importance—to people literally cut off from the world as these men will be.

For when the sun sinks below the bottom of the world on March 21 they will be beyond reach of their fellow men for six long months, maybe longer.

No plane will be able to land in the dark at such altitudes, if it could operate at such temperatures.

'Iron Lung'

The almost absolute dryness of the air at the extremes of cold to be encountered is one of the serious problems facing the pole party.

Lips chap, skin cracks, and throats and nasal passages are constantly irritated by the almost complete lack of humidity in the extreme cold.

The buildings are designed with an interior vapour seal to permit some degree of humidity to be built up inside the bubble of atmosphere captured in these metal capsules under the snow.

AUTOMATIC ALARM SYSTEMS WILL WARN OF ANY INCREASE IN THE NORMAL CONCENTRATION OF CARBON DIOXIDE UNDER THESE "IRON LUNG" CONDITIONS.

The humidity that does escape from these underground cocoons may create an equally serious problem.

In temperatures colder than minus 60, moisture in the breath turns directly to ice with a suddenness that is literally explosive.

You can hear your breath crackle on a quiet day on the trial at 65 below.

Such an ice fog is composed of submicroscopic crystals so fine they hang in the air, almost weightless and refuse to settle to earth.

Ice Fog

Such an ice fog could well build up into a veritable cloud covering the whole pole station and preventing many of the observations for which the station is being built.

If there is enough air movement to clear away the ice crystals, however, the stars should shine brighter at the South Pole than anywhere else on earth, Dr. Siple points out, for the air is thinner and clearer.

There won't be another smokestack within 828 miles—at McMurdo Sound where a support party will winter over.

Disposing of waste has been a traditional problem in the few cases where men have lived out the winter in huts built on the snow and covered by snow.

The answer to this problem was learned at Little America in the course of a half dozen expeditions.

Waste water from the kitchen sink, wash rooms and lavatories will be drained into the snow and will by its latent heat dig a pit more than 100 feet deep where other refuse can be disposed of.

These Girls Make Good On Novel 'Phone Service To Celebrities

By Edith Kermit Roosevelt

NEW YORK.

NO longer need a man marry or hire a valet to enjoy the comforts of home. A new kind of telephone-answering service will attend to most of his wants — and at a cost of as little as $20 a month.

This unique service, which calls itself "The Belles," wakes up a subscriber in the morning with weather reports and quotations from the stock market, orders him coffee, gets him theatre tickets, and will even care for his pets when he is out of town.

It is owned and operated by Mrs. Mary Printz, ex-New York play girl, and Miss Florence Clay, a plump motherly sort who was once a "rose bud" in Billy Rose's Diamond Horseshoe Review.

"THE BELLES" SPECIALISE IN HANDLING CELEBRITIES AND ARE SO EXCLUSIVE THAT THEY HAVE AN UNLISTED TELEPHONE NUMBER.

Illustrious subscribers include actresses Judy Holiday, Imogene Coca, Janice Rule, Hermione Gingold, and Faye Emerson; actor Farley Granger; singer George Gaynes; playwrights Tennessee Williams and Arthur Laurents; Julius Monk, operator of a New York night-club and some 75 other artists, performers, and millionaires.

'Phone Pal

At a subscriber's request, "The Belles" will not only take his telephone messages but order him flowers, bottles of liquor or groceries, and chauffeured limousines.

They will arrange for delivery of his laundry and cleaning.

They also act as a glorified confidential secretary, reminding subscribers of doctor's appointments and social engagements and arranging for receptions.

Since many clients are personal friends, extras may include tactful advice on business or romantic problems.

THE TRADE NAME, "THE BELLES," WAS TAKEN FROM THE NEW PLAY "THE BELLS ARE RINGING."

Miss Clay's stories of life behind a switchboard furnished the inspiration for the plot.

This show, which opened on Broadway on November 29, stars Judy Holiday in the role of a telephone operator who lives vicariously through the private lives of subscribers.

Headaches, Too

Adolph Green, who is co-author of the play with Betty Comden, had become a telephone pal of Miss Clay's when she was employed by another telephone-answering service.

When the telephone operator went into business with Mrs. Printz, Green gave them permission to use the title "The Belles."

"The Belles'" acquaintance with famous personalities has brought them headaches, too.

Under their earphones repose secrets worth money.

THEY RECENTLY TURNED DOWN—INDIGNANTLY — A REQUEST BY A SCANDAL MAGAZINE TO FURNISH "OFF THE RECORD" INFORMATION ABOUT SOME OF THEIR WELL-KNOWN CLIENTS.

The life of a celebrity can be lonely, "The Belles" have learned.

Often his best friend will be his barber, his chauffeur or the telephone operator—persons outside his competitive daily life.

Perhaps this explains why hardly a day goes by without "The Belles" receiving a visit from a subscriber.

About five months ago, "The Belles" started in business with only their modest funds as "risk capital."

The lady entrepreneurs explained they had turned down offers of financial help because "We didn't want anybody owning a percentage of our little business. We wanted it all ourselves."

Beginning

They set up service that first day in a study belonging to explorer Quentin Keynes, then on an African safari.

They installed 50 telephones on desks and tables cluttered with such items as the thigh bone of a dodo, African drums and photographs of charging rhinoceroses.

THEY DUMPED HALF A DOZEN TELEPHONE BOOKS ON THE FLOOR, AND NOTIFIED THEIR 17 INITIAL SUBSCRIBERS THEY WOULD OFFER ROUND-THE-CLOCK SERVICE.

Mrs. Printz's husband a piano player, then between engagements, fortified the two business partners with hot home-cooked meals. "The Belles" spelled each other by grabbing cat naps on the studio couch in a corner.

"It got so we were hearing bells when there were none there," reminisced Miss Clay as she described those hectic first weeks.

Luckily, the downstairs tenant moved out and the landlady offered them his apartment because "she liked young women who had time for nothing but business."

Big Prospects

On getting up courage to take inventory, the two operators found they were operating in the black so they "splurged" by installing their first switchboard and hiring a part-time relief operator.

By the end of the year, "The Belles" expect to have five or six operators and 200 subscribers and to make a gross profit of 40,000 dollars.

talking of BOOKS

RITUAL OF LOVE IN HINDU SOCIETY, RELIGION

KAMA KALPA or THE HINDU RITUAL OF LOVE. By P. Thomas. Published by D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Ltd., 210 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 1. Pages 150. Price Rs. 34.

DURING RECENT YEARS, AN ASCETIC VIEW OF INDIAN LIFE AND CUSTOMS HAS BEEN WIDELY PROPAGATED. UNDUE EMPHASIS HAS BEEN GIVEN TO SPIRITUALISM AS THE DOMINANT THEME OF INDIAN CULTURE. THE PURSUIT OF THE MUNDANE PLEASURES OF LIFE HAS BEEN DEPRECATED AS ALIEN TO OUR CULTURAL TRADITIONS.

The propagation of these views has frequently been carried to an extreme degree, and joy-killing has been justified as something flowing from the main stream of Indian culture.

Every attempt to bring happiness into the lives of the people has been condemned as deriving its inspiration from the depraved materialism of the West, devoid of the moral standards so characteristic of the Indian people.

The extreme opposite of this viewpoint has also been widely propagated, particularly by those eager to throw Hinduism into disrepute.

Books exposing apparently erotic and lascivious customs have been published and widely sold in the West.

The approach in these books was never tempered by objectivity.

In True Light

In this book, P. Thomas has attempted a study of the Hindu Ritual of Love with a view to seeing this aspect of Hindu society in its true light.

The work is a careful survey of the customs, festivals, rituals and beliefs concerning marriage, morals, women, the

THE KISS
Sculpture from Khajuraho, 11th Century A.D.

lively interest in the good things of life."

The material contained in this book well justifies the author's statement that "Kama or the pursuit of pleasure has been one of the main objects

CHITRINI OR ART WOMAN
The Second Best

art and science of love and sex symbolism in region in India from remote antiquity to the present day.

The author points out very rightly that while many books have been written about the spiritual gains of India, few have been written about her material gains.

In this book, the author says, "my main attempt has been to show that the Hindus are not and were never the dreamy people Westerners have taken them for; from the very dawn of history, India has taken a

of life for the Hindus, and some of the sages have studied the subject with great scientific interest; many saints have even preached salvation through Pushti Marga or the Path of Pleasure which has many adherents in India today."

Matriarchy

The book itself is divided into four parts.

In the first part, the author deals with **Woman Through the Ages.**

This is a studied examination of the position of women in India from ancient times right up to the present day.

PERHAPS OF THE HIGHEST INTEREST IN THIS PART IS THE CHAPTER ON "THE AGE OF MOTHERS," IN WHICH THE AUTHOR MAKES A STUDY OF THE MATRIARCHAL SYSTEM IN ANCIENT INDIA AND OF THE POLYANDROUS PRACTICES ABOUT THE PREVALENCE OF WHICH SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE IS BROUGHT FORWARD.

In every chapter of this part, **the author dips deep into** Sanskrit literature for evidence regarding the characteristics of the time and the moral standards which prevailed.

Variations

Interestingly enough, the material contained in this chapter shows, as one should really expect in the history of an entire nation over a long period, that widely different ideas regarding morality and the position of women, etc., prevailed at different times and among different sections of the people.

There is also evidence of a certain pattern of development of ideas in this historical study.

The second part of the book is devoted to **Woman: Her Nature and Power.**

This consists of two chapters.

One chapter examines various views in Hindu literature on the nature of woman.

Various attitudes to women are examined.

Woman as goddess — as mother — as wife: all these find expression in the views studied. The fact that celibacy is condemned is noted, while the ascetic view of woman is also analysed.

The other chapter is on the **Power of Woman** in which the feminine principle in Hindu mysticism is outlined and the attitude to the power of woman is analysed.

Wider Field

Part Three of the Book is devoted to Poetry, Art and Science of Love.

This part is in a sense, the heart of the book. The detailed study of the art and science of love made by the Hindus of bygone ages becomes apparent from the skilful presentation of the author, who must be congratulated on a brilliant work.

It is this part, more than any other, which exposes the myth of a Hindu spirituality to which sexual matters are taboo.

Of the four prime objects of life, Kama or the pursuit of pleasure, especially the pleasure of sex was one.

Though Kama in a broader sense includes all the pleasures, a person is capable of experiencing through the senses. Hindu hedonists maintain that there is no pleasure equal to that of love, no bliss greater than the ecstatic all-powerful union of man and woman.

Divine Origin

The author points out that "Hindu writers on erotics have studied the subject with a thoroughness only they are capable of, and in their scientific detachment are not plagued with the notions of decency which often disturb the equanimity of Western sexologists."

Very frequently, Hindu literature on love is believed to be of divine origin.

THE CONTENTS OF THIS PART ARE BASED PRIMARILY ON VATSAYANA'S KAMA SUTRA, WHICH IS BELIEVED TO ORIGINATE BY WAY OF A STUDY OF CONDENSATIONS OF A GIGANTIC WORK OF DHARMA, ARTHA AND KAMA BY NO LESS A GOD THAN BRAHMA, THE CREATOR, HIMSELF.

The **Kama Sutra** is an exhaustive study of woman (and incidentally of man) with the object of obtaining the maximum pleasure out of her... The authority of Vatsayana is considered so great that he is described as a Rishi. His work is considered a revelation.

Three Books

The other work on which the present book is based is the **Rati Rahasya** of Koka Pandit.

Though based on **Kama Sutra,** it has the added advantage of personal experience.

Koka Pandit is reputed to have practised what he preached and to have been an exceptionally virile man.

The last is Kalyanmalla's **Ananga Ranga.**

This is a work of more recent times.

There are numerous other treatises and commentaries.

The attitude of these writers is epitomised in the observation of the author of Ananga Ranga that "in this world of passing shadows there was but one reality, and that was the pleasure of the company of women."

Vatsayana's statement is more restrained.

He asserts that "Gratification of the sex urge is as essential for the happiness and well-being of men as food. Over-indulgence is fraught with dangers and is to be avoided; but it is no argument in favour of celibacy or asceticism."

In Religion

The subsequent chapters in this work are devoted to an exposition of the main contents of these various works, representing as they do the ideas of the Hindus on the problems of sex and love.

Part Four of the book is concerned with the 'Erotic Element in Religion.'

This studies the "Lingam and the Family of Shiva" in one chapter.

In the second, it examines the Saktas, being concerned with both Sakti and with the Tantras.

THE THIRD CHAPTER IN THIS PART IS CONCERNED WITH LOVE AS GOD AND STUDIES THE ECSTACY OF THE VAINSHNAVA SAINTS, THE STORY OF KRISHNA AND OTHER INTERESTING FEATURES OF HINDUISM.

In the last chapter, "Temple Art, Devadasis and Bacchanalian Festivals" are analysed.

'Kama Kalpa' is undoubtedly a most lively book.

The highlights of the book are the numerous illustrations in colour, line and half-tone reproducing Indian sculptures and paintings. Some of these illustrations are reproduced here.

Lavishly produced, this is a masterful study of a very interesting subject.

The author writes in a simple but interesting style.

The subject matter is well-covered.

The author has evidently put in a great deal of labour studying his subject and the results of his work are made available to all in this unique volume.

—S. S. -

A SMILING BEAUTY
Bhuvaneshwar, Orissa: 10th Century A.D.

A PRINCE AND HIS CONSORT
Ajanta: 6h Century A. D.

SELF - IMPROVEMENT BOOKS
New Techniques of Happiness, by A. E. Wiggam. Rs. 5-2.
How to Win Friends & Influence People, by Dale Carnegie. Lib. Edn. Rs. 4-4.
How Our Minds Work (How Mind & Body Influence each other), by C. E. M. Joad. Rs. 4.
How to Get and Use Money, by Herbert Casson. Rs. 2-8.
Making the Most of Your Income: How to Spend & Grow Rich, by R. E. M. Beale. Rs. 2-8.
TARAPOREVALA'S
"Treasure House of Books",
210, Dr. D. Naoroji Rd., Bombay 1.

Role Of Village Panchayats In Country's Life

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS IN INDIA. By H. D. Malaviya. Published by the All-India Congress Committee, New Delhi, Pages 843. Price Rs. 14.

IT HAS BEEN ONE OF THE STRONGEST OF INDIAN BELIEFS THAT BEFORE THE ENTRY OF THE BRITISH RULE IN INDIA, VILLAGE COMMUNITIES WERE ORGANISED IN THIS COUNTRY ON A SELF-SUFFICIENT BASIS.

The British Government was charged with having destroyed these village republics for their own administrative convenience and establishing their own rule in this country on a firm foundation.

A natural result of this belief has been the desire to restore village panchayats to their rightful place in the economic, political and social life of the country.

This desire has found expression in the Directive Principles of the Constitution of India, one of which lays down in clear terms that it shall be the duty of the State to organise village panchayats as basic units of self-Government.

In line with this policy the Congress Working Committee appointed the Village Panchayat Committee to study this question in detail and make suggestions for organising village panchayats on sound lines.

TOO WIDE

A book on this subject providing a picture of the wider background in which the problem must be considered, is undoubtedly timely.

Mr. H. D. Malaviya of the Economic and Political Research Department of the A.I.C.C. must be complimented for undertaking the task of covering fully the historical and ideological background of gram panchayats.

In his foreward, Pandit Nehru says: "My young colleague, Harsh Dev Malaviya, has already written with distinction on complicated subjects. ... I have only read one or two chapters of this book but I have been impressed by them.

"He has not confined himself to describing the old Indian village panchayats but has spread out his net wide and included similar developments in other countries."

Mr. Malaviya has cast his net very wide indeed.

One would be justified in saying that the net is cast too wide that matter which would very rightly be considered irrelevant has also been included.

Consider for instance the pages from 25 to 40. These constitute the first part of Chapter II of the book.

The topics considered here can be pinpointed by reference to the opening sentence in the paragraph which reads as follows, "The ancient Indian peasant was above all a sturdy, robust, self-confident fellow with lot of common sense about him and well versed in the art of agriculture. In Pali *Suttanipat* a peasant thus challenges Indra, the rain-God, ..."

Then follows the English translation of a number of verses from this ancient Indian work.

RENT PROBLEM

We find again a number of pages devoted to rent-enhancement, the relationship of which to the subject under discussion is very tenuous indeed.

IN FACT EVEN THE TREATMENT OF THIS TOPIC SHOWS A FAILURE TO UNDERSTAND THE PROBLEM OF LAND REVENUE IN ITSELF APART FROM THE FACT OF ITS IRRELEVANCE TO THE SUBJECT.

To focus attention for instance on the 400 per cent increase in land revenue in some parts of the country over a century without reference to the other factors involved such as the change in the purchasing power of money, the increase in the pressure of population on the soil and the improvement in productivity due to change in techniques is to misunderstand the character of the problem of land in this country.

USEFUL PART

The more useful part of the book in a sense is the second part of it from Chapter XII onwards.

These chapters deal with village panchayats in Indian States today, State by State.

There is also much useful matter in the third part which deals with problems of panchayats and covers such questions as mobilisation of the community, problem of panchayat finances as well as the functions that panchayats should perform.

Even here, however, one must note the tendency to include irrelevant matter and a failure to show discretion in the analysis of the various facts and figures which have been brought together.

The author is interested more in supporting the thesis that the introduction of village panchayats will be step in the forward direction than in critically examining how far their establishment will really help in the democratisation of the country.

THE DANGER

One finds for instance little attention devoted to the critical problem of the role of village panchayats in a relatively centralised society.

He says, "It has been recently pointed out by Acharya Vinobaji and others that the village panchayats in India would really succeed in bringing about decentralisation of economic and political power only if we take early steps to create conditions for greater social and economic equality in our countryside.

"Village panchayats in a society which is still dominated by various types of vested interests may be instrument of oppression rather than agencies for quick social and economic reforms."

Again the Congress President Mr. U. N. Dhebar, points out in his Preface that there is danger in the introduction of political parties into village panchayat elections.

He says: "The vote should not be allowed to divide the people.

"POLITICAL PARTIES WITH THEIR RIGID MENTAL INHIBITIONS CANNOT OPERATE WITHOUT BYPASSING THIS BASIC NEED FOR SOCIAL INTEGRATION IN THE BACKGROUND AND INJURING THE PROCESS OF COMMUNITY EXISTENCE AT ANY RATE IN THE PRESENT STATE OF THINGS."

Here are questions whose critical discussion would have constituted a definite service to the country at the present moment when administrators are perhaps too busy with other things to devote much independent thought to the subject.

Mr. Malaviya's book is undoubtedly more useful as a reference work, particularly in Part II, but the discussion in Part III is unrelated to the fundamental problems raised by the desire to introduce village panchayats into this country.

The discussion in that part is concerned primarily with the problems that arise in implementing the programme for village panchayats rather than with those concerned with the desirability of such a step at all.

Pandit Nehru has expressed the hope that this book will have a wide audience.

—H. E.

New States On Ashes Of Hyderabad

ANDHRA PRADESH, Volume I, No. I; November 1956. Department of Information and Public Relations, Hyderabad. Pages 71, Price not stated.

ANDHRA PRADESH, Volume I, No. I; November 1956. Published by the Department of Information and Public Relations, Hyderabad. Pages 71. Annual Subscription Rs. 2.

HYDERABAD STATE ceased to exist on November 1, 1956.

It was divided into three portions covering respectively the Telugu, Marathi and Kannada-speaking areas of which the State is composed.

These three portions were joined together with their contiguous regions from other States to form Andhra Pradesh, bilingual Bombay and Mysore.

The present review is, therefore, in the nature of a report on dissolution covering the period of the existence of this State as an integral unit of the Union of India.

As the Chief Minister of Hyderabad points out in his foreword to this report, the current year is only the 9th year of freedom for Hyderabad, though it is the 10th year for the rest of India.

This is because freedom reached that State only on September 18, 1948.

The eight eventful years that have passed have brought about many far-reaching changes in the life of the people.

PROGRESS

The report is an attempt to give a glimpse of some of the fundamental changes that have occurred in this State.

It is useful in so far as it throws light on the progress already made by the various regions in the State before these regions came to form parts of the new States that have come into existence as a result of reorganisation.

The transition that has taken place in this State has affected the people in all aspects of their evolution, their political and economic activity, their education and literary pursuits, their aesthetic and cultural efforts, even their modes of thinking and feeling.

The main changes are, of course, in the political sphere, now that power is vested in the people and feudalism at least in its fundamentals has been destroyed.

Interestingly brought out the book gives a mass of information about this State and the work that has been done in it since its absorption in the Indian Union.

The 21 pages of photographs at the end of the book provide a glimpse of Hyderabad both ancient and modern.

The report constitutes on the whole a useful addition to the official literature of the various regions of the country.

ANDHRA

With the extinction of Hyderabad as a State has been born a new State — the State of Andhra Pradesh, with Hyderabad as its capital.

This new journal announces the initiation of the State and provides a brief picture of its economic, political and social resources.

Illustrated with photographs of important occasions and places in the State, it is an interesting and useful journal.

One wishes it a bright future in informing the people of that State and of the rest of India of the achievements of the Telugu-speaking people.

—H.

Icy Reply

Chronicle Correspondent

PARIS.

Gary Cooper has started regular week-end trips by air from Paris to London where he's found a new tailor who turns out custom-built jobs for around 175 dollars a suit.

I rang up the master cutter to be sure that Gary was getting the right treatment but got the coldest of old-world London shoulders.

"Here we treat our customers as gentlemen and not as film stars' said an icy voice — and they hung up.

Well, at 175 bucks the suit, I reckon they can afford to do it.

Sunday Gem

It is the spirit of man that says, "I will be great." But it is the sympathy of woman that usually makes him so.

LOUELLA'S WEEK-END MUSINGS — *IN AND AROUND BOMBAY*

WESTMINSTER CHOIR PROMISES US A MUSICAL TREAT

IT is not at all unusual for some people to do their booking for December 31 nearly six months in advance, and where one is going, or what one is doing on this night of nights, is the proverbial form of questioning during the month of December.

From Back Bay to Bandra, from Walkeshwar to Worli, from Mahalaxmi to Matunga—the revellers and merrymakers were everywhere, "ringing out the old and ringing in the new" in the style suited to their station in life.

Arriving home with the milkman was the target that many had set—themselves, and even with heavily drooping lids, many dauntless folks who were determined to make a "real night of it," roamed around the streets, or drove around in cars till the first streaks of dawn were clearly visible!

Having learnt my lesson last year, I refrained from putting through the New Year greeting telephone calls before midday out of consideration for those who had remained wakeful well after midnight!

Yuletide Trimmings

MR. Jules Gindraux, District-Sales Manager of Trans World Airlines and wife Pinkie had a Yuletide party that was as cheerful as the festivity of this season.

The Christmas Tree with all its Yuletide trimmings was a sight to gladden the hearts of young and old alike, and the snowy effect cleverly contrived to give us the "White Christmas" appearance.

Bunches of gaily decorated holly and mistletoe hung about the low ceiling, and dozens of New Year greeting cards proclaimed the number of friends Mr. Gindraux have in many parts of the world.

We were about twelve of us that night digging into the tray of snacks, because as Jules rightly remarked, we needed some fortification to sustain us during the four-hour film to which our hosts were treating the entire party.

Incidentally the film was Leo Tolstoy's classic novel "War and Peace" whose premiere was held in aid of the Y.M.C.A. charities and which yielded the sum of nearly Rs. 35,000.

Driving back to Warden Road for the midnight supper, the main topic of discussion was naturally the screen version that we had just seen, the majority opinion declaring it excellent.

But War and Peace receded into the background as Pinkie handed out the plates for a Mexican speciality that she had prepared for us.

Mr. and Mrs. Gindraux are shortly going on a fortnight's holiday to Japan and presumably the booking will be on a TWA plane.

THE Time and Talents Club and the U.S. Information Service recently gave Bombay's music lovers an opportunity to hear the brilliant pianist Rudolf Serkin, whose visit to India was sponsored by the American National Theatre and Academy.

Once again these three organisations have combined to bring us another musical treat which will prove a welcome novelty for Bombay audiences — a performance by the Westminster Choir of the United States on January 23 at the Regal Theatre at 9-30 p.m.

Recognised as one of the finest choral groups in the world, the Westminster Choir has appeared with the Philadelphia Orchestra, the New York Philharmonic, the NBC Symphony and the Rochester Philharmonic.

It has been directed by such noted conductors as Arturo Toscanini, S. Rachmaninoff, Leopold Stokowski and Charles Munch, and has won acclaim throughout the United States, Europe, Canada and Cuba.

The Leader

Here are a few facts about John Finley Williamson, founder and conductor of the Westminster Choir who is an American citizen of English parentage, and a product of American education.

He showed talent for singing at an early age, and later when his voice had developed into a baritone of excellent quality, he decided on a career in music.

Later he abandoned a singing career to become the director of a church choir, and under his leadership the choir showed such amazing development that he was offered the post of choir director of one of the largest downtown churches.

Thereafter professionals concert managers became interested, and the first concert tour of the Westminster Choir was arranged.

They have sung throughout the United States and also made extensive European tours, but this is the first time that they will visit Asia.

It has retained the name under which it became famous even though today it is strictly a concert attraction and not affiliated with any church or denomination.

In addition to his passion for music, conductor John Williamson enjoys gardening and fishing, plays a great deal of tennis, and is keenly interested in a game of baseball.

Rosselini

TO meet the noted director and producer of Italian films, Mr. Roberto Rosselini, the Consul for Italy and Contessa Tina Lavison held a very pleasant reception in their garden enclosure at Ridge Road where coloured lanterns and a Christmas Tree swayed in the mild evening breeze.

The Lavisons—Vittorio, Tina, Paola and Carla — make a charming foursome, and the youthful and attractive Countess hardly looks the mother of two teen-age daughters.

Many Italians were present that evening, among whom I met Mr. Aldo Tonti, well-known film photographer who partly handled the photography of "War and Peace," Prof. Franco Lombardi, who is Professor of Philosophy at the University of Rome, Count Grigia and Dr. Abbiati, representatives of the Fiat Company in India, and Mr. and Mrs. Rossi.

THE CHIEF GUEST MR. ROSSELINI IS PLANNING TO SHOOT A FILM IN INDIA, AND IS BUSY COLLECTING THE NECESSARY DATA AND MATERIAL TO GO IN THE PRODUCTION.

He has already travelled extensively in India, and remarked upon the diversity of customs, language and costumes in the different areas that he had visited.

He looks forward to starting the production early in the year and we look forward to its successful completion before the end of the year.

Scots Kirk

THE approach of the winter festive season is always marked by an intensification of church life.

Among the useful institutions in our city which cater to the religious needs of the community as well as its material welfare to some extent is the Scots Kirk.

With a proud record of service and benediction behind it, the Scots Kirk faces the future year after year with renewed hope and optimism and redoubled strength.

The most active and beneficial unit of the Kirk is the Women's Guild.

Their annual sale of work is a noteworthy feature and never fails to fill the church hall to capacity.

The Sale of Work is invariably an outstanding success, social and financial, usually netting a figure in the neighbourhood of Rs. 5,000.

The success of the annual sale bears unimpeachable testimony to the unremitting efforts and the attractive handwork of the selfless ladies who each year knit and sew for the benefit of the poor.

Their activities, however, are not confined merely to knitting and sewing.

From time to time the ladies sacrifice their leisure hours for visiting widows' homes and orphanages and for bringing sunshine into the lives of the lonely and the unfortunate.

Social evenings and Mah Jong drives are thrown in for good measure, mainly with a view to inflating the funds of the Guild.

For those who are musically inclined the choir of the Scots Kirk affords a good opportunity for participating in the rendering of tuneful ecclesiastical music under the directorship of a competent organist and choir master.

Attractive Exhibits

Art and Craft Exhibition at the Ram Mohan High School on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Saraswat Brahman Samaj attracted a large number of visitors.

Only U.N. Can Bring Peace To West Asia

THE solution of the West Asian problem would be tractable if it were more widely realised that it was the United Nations which stopped the conflict in the region and thus prevented a possible third world war.

If it is argued, however, that it was the Russian threat of the use of long-distance rockets that impelled the Anglo-French powers to declare a cease-fire, the remedies for a future settlement in the area may lie elsewhere.

At the time of the crisis the United States greatly strengthened the U.N. by its support of the resolution calling on the aggressors to withdraw, but lately the country has been evolving plans for West Asia in which the world body has been completely ignored.

This is because the U.N. is mainly looked upon as a fire-engine to stop local fires rather than an international agency of immeasurable power and potentiality to prevent, not merely to arrest, the development of dangerous situations that might jeopardise the peace of the world.

One can well imagine how totally different the complexion of the West Asian situation would be if the U.S. aid plan for the region were to be worked by the U.N.

The U.S. share of such a project would, of course, be major, but as the aid would be siphoned through a world body, the problem would be lifted above the morass of ideological conflict in which it is bogged now.

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This is not to say that West Asia has no rankling issues of its own to smoothen out.

There is the long-standing Israeli-Arab hostility and there is the strong anti-colonial trend in most of the countries of this inflamed zone.

Yet what threatens to accentuate these questions is the bane of power politics, especially the open rivalries between the U.S. and Soviet Russia after the loss of face of the Anglo-French powers following their aggression in Egypt.

The U.S. plan of assistance is said to proceed from the idea of Mr. Dulles that the danger of Communist penetration in West Asia, either through military aggression or economic aid, would not go unchallenged by the U.S.

BECAUSE THE THREAT IS TWO-FOLD, THE REMEDIES ARE TO BE KEPT HANDY IN TWO DIRECTIONS — A 'FIGHT-IF-NECESSARY' AUTHORITY FOR MR. EISENHOWER FROM THE U.S. CONGRESS AND A 400-MILLION-DOLLAR AID PROGRAMME.

Thus the U.S. proposes to fill the political and strategic vacuum created by the withdrawal of Britain and France from the scene.

Regional economic development and regional security are the twin pillars on which the peace and stability of West Asia are to be based.

★

The U.S. has refused to join the Baghdad Pact but it is a member of its Economic Committee, and it has indirectly supported the Pact by pledging to resist any threats to the political and territorial integrity of its four West Asian members.

The U.S. will be further militarily buttressed with the authority Mr. Eisenhower seeks from the Congress.

Thus powerful deterrents are sought to be created in an area in which unpreparedness, it is thought, created a dangerous situation.

The sane and practical view would be that the situation in West Asia may turn more menacing than ever in view of a head on clash of Big-Power rivalry which seems inevitable in the region.

Why should the nations of West Asia be subject to the ambitions of the U.S. or of Soviet Russia and why should they not be left to themselves to develop on their own lines with U.N. aid?

The initiative in this matter can only be taken by the West Asian nations, which must proclaim that they would accept only the aid of the world body in their own interests and the cause of world peace.

War Psychosis

IT is in the context of the West Asian situation that Mrs. Pandit's statement that the dangers of a global war still exist has to be rightly construed.

Her prognostication that the year 1957 would prove a turning point in the history of the world is based on the inexorable choice that lies before mankind—to seek the paths of peace and conciliation in a vital area or invite the holocaust of atomic war.

The likely cancellation by the U.S. of the proposed cuts in its military forces because of its new West Asian commitments reveals the sudden and alarming deviation that developments in the region have taken.

Even Britain, according to General Sir Charles Keightley (who recently commanded the Anglo-French forces in West Asia), is better placed in this strategic zone than it was three years ago.

Mr. Kruschev was not oblivious of the war psychosis that had gripped West Asia.

He knew that "the capitalist countries" were following a frantic armament race.

"We must not for one second forget our army," he warned the Russian people.

And in fighting against "imperialism," they were all Stalinists.

Soviet Russia's mood against the Western powers remains hostile and implacable, and the stage has been set for a major clash of interests—perhaps a show-down.

Fiction Ended

BRITAIN is surprised at the abrogation of the 1954 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty by President Nasser, but what would surprise the world is that Egypt took three months to perform a natural act which should have immediately followed Britain's participation in unprovoked aggression against Egyptian territory.

The last British soldier left the Canal area in June last and, a fortnight ago, the British civilian technicians were also evacuated.

If Britain does not feel obliged to compensate Egypt for the horrible damage inflicted on its territory by aggression, Egypt should feel entitled to confiscated the British equipment worth 40 to 50 million pounds left behind in the Canal area.

THE TREATY BECAME A PIECE OF MOCKERY WHEN ONE OF THE PARTIES TO IT SWORN TO DEFEND AND PROTECT THE OTHER'S TERRITORY ACTUALLY SUBMITTED IT TO A SAVAGE AND SURPRISE ATTACK AND ITS PERPETUATION WOULD BE A FARCE.

How Britain itself can hope to profit by refusing to accept the abrogation is hard to understand.

A Treaty is based on certain mutual understanding and accommodation between two parties—and none exists between Britain and Egypt today.

It is too much to hope that Egypt longs for the protecting hand of a friend like Britain, and it is astounding that Britain should still seek such a reliable ally as Egypt in West Asia!

The perpetuation of fictions in international relations, even in the name of high diplomacy cannot promote the cause of peace at a time, when the motives and professions of the big powers have become suspect to nations who dread colonialism in any shape more than anything else on this earth.

FROM FOUR CORNERS
By Veritas

Indian Editor In U. S.

Dr. Sachin Sen, editor of the "Indian Nation" of Patna, and president of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference, recently completed one-month study-tour of U.S. newspaper plants under sponsorship of the U.S. Department of State Foreign Leader Programme. At Tucson, the Indian editor inspected the facilities of the various departments of the ARIZONA DAILY STAR, and addressed journalism students attending the University of Arizona. During his visit to the ARIZONA DAILY STAR (above), Dr. Sen discusses newspaper make-up with R. Neal Richards.

The Murderer

Yes! He was a murderer —
Lips thick and black, eyes big and red!
Hair dishevelled on the head
Entire face strewn with dirty filaments.

Face foul and filthy
Broad limbs strong and sinewy
Chest broad-based and hoary —
Giving impress
That he was a murderer.

In the Court room
There he sat on a bench
His demeanour reprehensive —
Profusely perspiring,
His tattered dirty clothing giving stench.

About him
Every little detail was abhorrent ominous and offensive,
For sparkling from the optic regions of his face
Was an uncontrollable desire to do harm
Which was leading him to his doom.

Is this a chronique scandalease of the chronicler
Writing with a rapid pen
Portraying the man so truly
As if catching the image of the murderer
On a sensitized plate?

No! No!
It is the magistrate,
Who in a state
Of poetic agitation and excitement
Is drawing the figure of the murderer
With the reflex action of the mind.

The murderer,
Who had been the intruder
In the domains ruled by God, Fate, Disease, age and accident
Sat on the bench broadly and boldly
And the magistrate stared on him coldly,
With the pen in his hand
Dripping with ink drawn from the inkstand,
Conjuring up the picture of the murderer
With the knife dripping with blood,
Drawn from the body of his victim.

Ran riot his imagination
And he experienced trepidation
At such a homicide committed with malice aforethought

But there was a pause.
What was the Cause?
Seated further away on the bench
Were a child and a wench.
And on the woman's face there was a tear.
And on the child's innocent face there was fear.

And the murderer's eye fell on the child
And his whole countenance became mild.
To the child he beckoned.
And the child drew himself near him.
No! No! not near to the murderer
Cruel and furious
But to the father
Kindly and curious.

The father placed his fatherly hand on the hand of the child
And touched the lips of the sobbing child
With warmth paternal breath,
Not knowing
That the father's love could not atone
For what the murderer's knife had done,
And he would certainly be sentenced to death.

M. J. GORDHANDAS.

By
Suresh Ram

1957 Should Usher In A Revolution For Our Landless

FOR some reason or another, rightly or otherwise, 1957 has created certain hopes and fears and aspirations among the masses.

The intelligentsia — largely interested in the preservation of the *status quo*—rather condemns it as a superstition.

But curiously enough, one citizen of India, Vinoba Bhave, though not a politician has been ceaselessly and actively nursing the idea of a revolution in 1957.

As early as October 2, 1951, he declared at Sagar (Madhya Pradesh) that he wanted no less than five crore acres of land by 1957 so that landlessness might be wiped out from our country.

Again, while addressing the All-India Sarvodaya Conference at Puri (Orissa) in March 1955, he observed:

"I felt that it might take long to build up a arms-free and stateless society. "But the manifestation of super-violence in the form of nuclear warfare has enthused me much and I have begun to hope that the said objective can now be realised earlier.....

"The question whether we shall be able to collect five crore acres of land within two years never worries me. Rather I feel why should a stateless society be not established all over the world in 1957."

GREAT EVENTS

Firstly, should somebody in India be asked to name the most important event of 1956, the invariable answer would be: Celebration of the Buddha's 2,500th anniversary.

The tribute paid to the Buddha and his tachings reveal that the parched throat of modern humanity can be more effectively slaked by the Buddha's message than by anything else.

THE SECOND IMPORTANT, THOUGH RATHER UNKNOWN, EVENT OF THE DEPARTED YEAR WAS THE DONATION OF ABOUT 1,500 VILLAGES AS GRAM-DAN.

That is, all landholders of those villages have voluntarily relinquished the ownership of their lands and transferred it to the village as a whole.

In those villages there is neither any landlord nor any landless.

Of these Gram-dans, about 1,300 are in Orissa.

If Gram-dan be possible in 1,500 villages of India, why not in all the rest?

The residents of those 1,500 villages are not angels or divine people, nor of other villages devils.

BRIGHT FUTURE

And surely, if it has taken five years to secure 1,500 Gram-dans, it may not take as many years to secure lakhs of others.

VINOBA IS CONFIDENT THAT LAKHS OF VILLAGES CAN BE OBTAINED IN GRAM-DAN IN 1957, LANDLESSNESS BE GOT RID OF TOTALLY AND LAND BE RESTORED—IN PRACTICAL LIFE TOO—TO THE POSITION OF A BASIC ELEMENT LIKE AIR, WATER, FIRE AND SKY.

So far, from April, 1952 to December 31, 1956, Bhoodan was the responsibility of State Bhoodan Committees with their Conveners.

In some districts there were District Committees with Conveners.

These Committees were receiving financial aid from the Gandhi Memorial Fund.

In all, about 1,500 workers were drawing some allowances mostly below one hundred rupees, a large number of them even below fifty.

NEW SET-UP

Now, at Vinoba's instance, all Committees are dissolved and no aid will be taken from any centralised fund or agency.

The New Year's Day of 1957 finds that there is no Bhoodan Convener, no Committee, no other ancillary agency.

NO FUNDS OR ORGANISATIONS CAN EVER BE THE INSTRUMENT OF REVOLUTION, SPECIALLY OF NON-VIOLENT REVOLUTION. THEY MUST GO.

The new set-up would be somewhat as follows:

Expenses for the day to day work will henceforth be met from voluntary gifts from the people—(i) Sampattidan, (ii) Sootanjali, (iii) Yarn-donation, (iv) Donation of cereals, and (v) Commission from sale of Bhoodan literature.

The workers, so far responsible to their Committees, will now turn to their masters, the people. A new band of Loka-sevaks will come into being. Anybody can be a Loka-sevak, provided one (i) has firm faith in truth, non-violence and non-possession and leads his life accordingly; (ii) believes in *Loka-niti*, is free from all party or power politics and has no connection with any party; (iii) desires to serve selflessly without any ambition or expectation.

LOK-SEVAKS

Of the various Lok-sevaks in a district, one would act as District Bhoodan Sevak to serve as a link between the district and the Sarv Seva Sangh.

He or she will take help from all political parties.

Referring to this turn in the Bhoodan movement, Vinoba recently wrote to a worker: "I have cut away bonds like this many a time in my life. But that a group of people should show such courage and cut away all bonds when they were in mid-stream is unique."

Walls of individual ownership are tumbling before our eyes. The foundations of those yet left are crumbling down.

The year of destiny, 1957, has now begun.

Let us, the countrymen of Buddha and Gandhi, work together to accomplish the land revolution so that at a particular date this very year, land in every village may be unanimously distributed by its residents among themselves all over India.

If 1757 was the year of the establishment of British rule in India, 1857 that of Swaraj and break-away from the British empire, let 1957 lay the foundations for the evolution of Gram-Raj, of what Gandhi called Ram-Raj or true democracy, of real and lasting peace and human brotherhood.

RENEWAL OF A PEOPLE'S FAITH

Weekly Events Reviewed By VIJAYA

THE draft manifesto of the Congress for the general elections dangles no carrots before the voter and breathes full consciousness of achievement and a burning faith in the people and the future of the country.

No party declaration on a momentous occasion in the history of a country could have been more sincere, forthright and convincing.

There are no flourishes, embellishments, frills or furbelows.

It is the plain, unvarnished truth — what the people of India already know and can see with their own eyes.

Above all, rare courage is needed to tell the people that the Government cannot work miracles, that the people themselves have to achieve well-being and progress through sustained, co-operative endeavour, that the nation must raise itself by its own bootstraps and work out its own salvation.

"The socialist order," says the manifesto, "is a way of life based on the people and not merely on the effort of the Government.

"It is in the measure that the people develop their strength, their discipline, their capacity to work and their co-operative activities that Socialism comes into being.

"Government derive power from the people and reflect that power as well as the other urges of the people.

★

"The task of raising nearly 400 million people to freedom and prosperity and equality can only be accommplished by a mighty co-operative effort of the people all over the country."

THE CONGRESS PARTY HAS WORKED FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE PEOPLE AT HOME AND FOR PEACE ON THE WORLD PLANE.

The colossal task is to raise the standard of living of a people through a peaceful and co-operative revolution, both social and economic.

The resources have to be worked up by the people themselves, and the heavier burdens must fall on those who are better able to bear them.

India has to achieve "a full socialist order of society" under the Five-Year Plans, and it is here that a note of caution has been sounded in many quarters about the pace and tempo of the country's development programmes.

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Nationalisation and State trading, a drastic revision of the taxation structure, a host of cramping restrictions on industry and business, the deep commitments of deficit financing and the generally overstrained economic position should give moments of anxious thought both to Government and the people.

After all, even the fulfilment of national goals is circumscribed by considerations of unalterable and uncontrollable economic forces.

That economic regeneration should be brought about within a certain period is a difficult argument to understand.

The "now or never" attitude may have dangerous implications for a country which has for years lived on a precarious margin of economic safety.

The Congress Party need have no fears that the future of the country is at stake if national reconstruction is not effected in a certain number of years.

The bed-rock of national stability lies in an unshakable belief in democracy, and that belief is now rooted in the large masses of the people.

Planning, however, demands a certain degree of regulation and, if it is done in a breathless hurry and with a feeling of dire urgency, it may entail too much centralisation and even regimentation of the people.

★

It would be uncharitable to suggest that the Congress has gone markedly socialist under pressure from claimant leftist parties and that it would soft-pedal on the economic progress were it not afraid of the power slipping into the hands of those who promise a new heaven on earth in the space of a few years.

Socialism is a human urge and an immediate by-product of democracy, and the Congress Party — the people's party — only reflects that mass inspiration.

THE FIVE-YEAR PLANS ARE "THE COMBINED WISDOM OF THE COUNTRY" AND NEED "THE JOINT EFFORT OF ALL OUR PEOPLE."

The price has to be paid — "we have to work hard today to ensure our tomorrow."

★

In the foreign field, the policy of avoidance of war and maintenance of friendly relations with all countries based on 'Panchshila' has made India the pole-star of nations thirsting for abiding peace in the dreadful atomic era.

Even if there were no elections impending, the Indian people would fully recognise the truth and validity of the Congress claim that "in the years of struggle as in the years of fulfilment, it has derived its strength and its capacity to work from the faith and confidence that the people of India have placed in it."

The Congress Party is not asking the Indian people to put their faith in it — it is only asking for a renewal of the faith already reposed.

The Bogey

THE Praja-Socialist Party, in its election manifesto, raises the bogey of danger to democracy without a strong and alert opposition, though it has done nothing all these years to lay the self-conjured ghost.

To start with, the people would like to know what the Opposition is actually opposing.

Even a cursory glance at the manifesto reveals the dispiriting fact that nothing has been promised which the people have not already got or will get under the national goals already fixed and that some of the promises are impossible of fulfilment without the nation paying a very heavy price for it.

If "the oppressive burden of the present administration" is attacked, it must be remembered that, under the extreme socialist programme outlined in the manifesto, the evil would be accentuated to choking point and smother all the initiative and enterprise of the nation and sap its energy at the roots.

★

Land reforms and uplift of the rural areas and rights for industrial workers — all this has a familiar ring about it.

The P.-S.P. would have helped the middle classes in a more substantial way than by vague and diffuse plans of relief for them with a system of co-operatives.

The P.-S.P. has dissipated, much of its energy by aligning with the Communists and communalists and lost the prestige it once held when it made common cause with the Congress when national interests demanded it.

It has now chosen its friends on the sole consideration of breaking "the monopoly of power" which the Congress holds.

That power can only be broken if the Opposition offers something which, in the eyes of the people, is tangibly better than the existing state of things and is practical and workable.

THE P.S.P. HAS YET TO REALISE THAT ITS WEAKNESS IS DUE MORE TO ITS OWN FAILURES AND SHORTCOMINGS THAN THE STRENGTH OF THE RULING PARTY.

The basic fact is to gain the support of the people, and if it fails in that respect, it will avail nothing to attack those who have it.

MATTERS MUSICAL

Sam Kaufman (left), director of the Washington office of the American Federation of Musicians, explains the union's rules and regulations to Eugene Sermely. The Hungarian pianist had just been sworn in and been presented his membership card.

Congress Honours 'Yellow Jack' Hero

By John F. Sembower

CHICAGO.

A LONG-FORGOTTEN hero is coming into his own, 56 years late. He is 83-year-old Gust. E. Lambert, the male nurse who volunteered to care for Walter Reed during his historic experiments proving that mosquitoes carry the germs of yellow fever.

Lambert who retired in 1943 from a janitor's job in Hazel Crest. Ill, was overlooked in 1929 when Congress awarded Congressional Medals and a 200 dollars-a-month pension to the survivors of the American Army Board of Yellow Fever and some of their windows.

"Guinea Pigs"

President Eisenhower has now signed a special bill passed during the last session of Congress as the climax of a long struggle by Lambert's friends to win him recognition and a pension.

Lambert will also receive a 10-ounce gold medal from the Walter Reed Society which honours human "guinea pigs" for their contributions to medical progress.

Yellow fever was the scourge of the Spanish-American War campaign in Cuba and the bane of the Panama Canal project.

Ninety-four per cent of those infected with "Yellow Jack" spewed out black vomit, turned yellow and died in agony 24 hours afterwards.

It was commonly believed that infected bed-clothes spread the infection: The Army surgeon Walter Reed believed mosquitoes were the culprits.

Lambert's assignment was to take the horribly soiled bed-clothes from the deathbeds of Yellow Jack victims and to arrange them on beds in a special house where other volunteers tested Reed's theory by sleeping on the "infected" sheets.

He also cared for the heroes during the second phase of the experiments when volunteers allowed death-dealing mosquitoes to bite them.

When these men came down with yellow fever Dr. Reed's theory was proven.

He and the other volunteers were international heroes. But somehow Gust Lambert was forgotten.

Walter Reed recovered from yellow fever only to die in 1902 from an attack of appendicitis.

Others of the experimental team have since died and Lambert is believed the last survivor.

Kung's Weekly Chat

BACKGROUND TO THE MOST DESOLATE SPOT ON EARTH

PART of the romance of philately is the fascination of tiny specks in mid-ocean which have their own stamps.

The smallest of these specks, and one that has earned the dubious distinction of being the "loneliest place on earth" is Tristan da Cunha.

In the following article William L. Mayo, F.R.G.S., gives a most interesting account not only of the postal affairs of Tristan, but of its history and local customs.

IN THE LAST FEW YEARS, VAST CHANGES HAVE COME ABOUT ON TRISTAN DA CUNHA, AN ISOLATED SPECK OF ROCK WITH ITS 300 INHABITANTS SOME 1500 MILES DISTANT FROM THE NEAREST NEIGHBOUR —ANOTHER ISLAND—NAPOLEON'S EXILE, ST. HELENA. 1100 MILES OFF THE WEST AFRICAN COAST.

Likely the most important of the many changes at least the most important for the world of philately, has been the establishment in the island of a separate postal service along with the issuance for the first time in the history of the island of a series of postage stamps.

Perhaps the most fascinating thing about the geography of Tristan da Cunha is its very isolation. Imagine having for your nearest neighbour a handful of people living nearly 1500 miles distant.

★

That is the situation with Tristan, for, although there are two uninhabited islands only twenty miles distant, and another some 230 miles to the southwest, the island of St. Helena provides Tristan's nearest neighbours.

The island's nearest mainland neighbours are at Capetown, Union of South Africa—approximately 2,000 miles to the east.

Indeed, in the few magazine articles written on Tristan prior to 1950, the island was heralded as the "world's" loneliest island."

While, speaking in terms of distance, Tristan da Cunha can still lay claim to having the world's most isolated group of people, although it can now boast of a good deal of economic activity which should eventually bring a good measure of prosperity to Tristan's people.

Up until 1949 the economic activity of the islanders was on a strictly subsistence level with very limited contact with the outside world.

The population of this tiny British possession was engaged with the every day necessity of supplying themselves with food, principally fish from the sea.

Potatoes, the island's staple crop, grew on the level shelf at the northwest end of the extinct volcano which rises nearly 7,000 feet out of the sea, with a nearly circular area of forty square miles.

★

In the earlier days of the settlement, which has been continuously inhabited since 1810 (although formal possession of the island by Great Britain did not take place until 1816).

Up until the middle of the last century, the seas surrounding Tristan da Cunha were alive with American whalers sent south from New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Numerous ships could be found anchored off the island in these whaling days, while their captains were ashore arranging for supplies, and further brisk trade was carried on between the islanders and the whalers.

Then the whales began to disappear around Tristan waters as the area became overworked and the New Bedford whalers sought new fields but there were still the clipper ships.

★

These clippers leaving New England and European ports bound for a rounding of the Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, would often call at Tristan da Cunha for a reprovisioning of stores, and again the island enjoyed a good trade from the passing commerce.

However by the turn of the century, even the sailing vessels were beginning to disappear.

No steamship that rounds either the Cape or the Horn goes within many hundreds of miles of the island, due to their prevailing winds and inaccessibility.

★

Starting in 1886 the British Admiralty were accustomed to send a warship to the island.

But this was discontinued at the time of the Boer War; and so by about 1949 and continuing for many years the island fell into almost complete isolation from the outside world.

This all but complete isolation from the rest of the world which the island of Tristan da Cunha endured for the first half of the twentieth century was broken only by an occasional scientific expedition which visited the island, and the various resident chaplains which were sent to the island from Great Britain by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

ITO THIS DAY, ON THE ISLAND, THE RESIDENT CHAPLAIN AND THE MISSION CHURCH REPRESENT A VERY IMPORTANT PART IN THE LIVES OF THE ISLANDERS.

During the Second World War, one of the first breaks in many years in Tristan's isolation occurred when the island was used as a meteorological and radio station.

The island which for the war became officially a British warship (H.M.S. Atlantic Isle), came in contact with the many outsiders who were necessary to man the operations there.

This contact with the outside world came to prove to be a very valuable happening for the island.

A Royal Navy chaplain who was stationed there saw the possibilities of establishing Tristan as a crawfish fisheries station to exploit the seas around the island which teemed with myriad crawfish.

In January 1949 the Tristan Exploration Company a combination of several South African firms, was given a concession whereby the Tristan crawfish would be canned and frozen on the island and marketed abroad principally in the United States.

The opening of the fishery station on Tristan da Cunha has not only brought to a definite ending the period of the island's isolation, but in addition the life of the islanders has been re-established on the basis of outside trade and a regular monetary system.

★

Owing to bad weather conditions in the South Atlantic winter, fishing operations from the M. V. Tristania, the Colonial Development Corporation's island vessel, are limited to a period between August and May.

Don't forget that in the Southern Hemisphere these are the summer months during which time it is our winter here in the Northern Hemisphere.

During this summer period while the catch of the Tristan crawfish is being made the mails to and from Tristan and Capetown, South Africa, are regular—perhaps every three weeks.

However, in the stormy winter period mails tend to be very infrequent, and even an air mail letter addressed to the island might take a few months for delivery.

Don't forget either—there is no airport or even a suitable landing place for airplanes on the island, hence all airmail must come from Capetown as ordinary mail—by ship.

(To be Continued)

SIKHS' PART IN HISTORY ANALYSED

TRANSFORMATION OF SIKHISM by Sir Gokulchand Narang. Published by the New Book Society of India, Post Box No. 250, New Delhi. Pages 280. Price Rs. 10.

THIS is the fourth edition of an excellent study by Sir Gokulchand Narang of the Sikhs of India.

As a scholarly work, providing a masterly contribution to the literature of history and philosophy, the Berne University conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy for this work.

Its utility is apparent from the fact that it has been recommended as a text book for the M.A. course in history in a number of Universities in India.

This fourth edition has been completely revised and enlarged and three chapters have been added to it dealing with "The Struggle of Khalistan," "The Original Formula," and "Counter Agitation by the Hindus."

The author has also brought his chapter on "The Future of the Sikhs" up to date.

In this he has examined dispassionately various views on the political future of the Sikh community.

The book carries a foreword by Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh.

In a sense, the book may be said to lose by its attempt to bring the history of the Sikhs right upto the present day for it then covers events which are too close for us to be able to offer a judgment with a significant historical value.

In fact one could very well argue that the chapters from No. 23 onwards, which deal with more recent activities, could have been very usefully left out of the present work and used as the nucleus of an independent work on recent developments amongst the Sikhs.

In that way the value of the present work would have been kept intact, unaffected by any disagreement over the developments of recent times.

Even as it is, however, the book is very highly useful and attractive, and even its latter portion throws light on the ideas that animate the intelligent representatives of the Sikhs at the present time.

—H.

GLORY OF DANCE

Kumud Kulkarni in a fast tempo dance sequence at Sahitya Sangh, Girgaon.

Polish Black Market Fosters Pro-U.S. Mood

WARSAW.

A LIFTING OF THE POLICE STATE HAND FROM THE BACK OF POLAND'S PEOPLE HAS UNCOVERED A DEEP WELL OF FRIENDSHIP FOR AMERICANS.

Some optimists would attribute it to anti-Communism: others to memory of Hoover Relief Commission food for starving Poland after World War I and American-sparked UNRRA help in 1946.

By Martin S. Hayden

Most however tie pro-Americanism to the fact of a legalised black-market system called PKO that binds thousands of old country Poles to cousins, brothers and friends in distant Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo.

To a reporter back in Warsaw after 15 months the spouting of open friendliness in the comparative fresh air of the Wladyslaw Gomulka regime is typified by Sophia, a Government Secretary.

TERROR LIFTS

In August, 1955, she was distantly "correct" to a visiting American; this time when he had to wait half an hour to see her boss she suggested coffee in the Ministry cafeteria.

"I like to talk to Americans," she said.

"But last year, if I had tried, the secret police would have come at once. What had I said? Why had I said anything? Where did I get my new dress? Was I getting money from Americans? It was terrible. But now for the last month it is gone and I can talk about America."

Sophia gets American money, through PKO from an aunt in Scheneetady.

As with others in every Polish city and village her dol. 20 a month link with rich America is her difference between comfort and mere existence.

PKO is the Polish Government postal savings bank.

At one of its branch offices in American cities with large Polish populations, Sophia's aunt can deposit cash for her niece in Warsaw.

The Warsaw PKO notifies Sophia of the deposit.

She does not get the dol. 20 which would be worth something like 2,000 zlotys on Warsaw's illegal money market.

Instead Sophia gets an order entitling her to buy from the state—at world market prices—goods which Poland has imported, or which Poland produces, not for its own people but for sale abroad.

If she wants a quick, but not the most profitable, exchange she can get canned orange juice, Nescafe or Maxwell Hospowdered coffee, or French wine.

At the state-owned delicatessen down the street, the manager will buy such goods from her at a rate of perhaps 40 zlotys for each dollar of her purchase.

CLOTH DEAL

Slightly more troublesome is a conversion in woollen cloth for men's suits; locating a buyer among Warsaw's handful of private tailors will produce an approximately 60 to one exchange.

Most complicated, but the most profitable, is a PKO certificate deal in coal, cement or other building materials. That's where a business-minded Pole can make as much as 100 to one on his American gift order.

Sophia is a wool cloth girl. She has a tailor who goes with her to the Government export shop to pick the bolt of cloth that will best suit one of the prosperous Communists who are his customers.

His pay-off to Sophia is part of a chain process that makes everyone happy.

MANY BENEFIT

Sophia's aunt in Scheneetady has the good conscience of one who has helped a needy relative.

The Polish Government has 20 American dollars for its foreign exchange fund.

Sophia, from her tailor, gets 1,200 zlotys which is 100 more than the total monthly income of the average skilled worker in Poland.

The tailor has cloth with which to stay in business.

Finally, some Red big shot has a smartly cut new suit.

The net result: Everybody pleased and American popularity up a couple more Polish notches.

NewmanWas Brilliant Essayist

JOHN HENRY NEWMAN. By J. M. Cameron. Published by Longmans Green & Co., London. Pages 44. Price Sh. 2.

THIS is the latest addition to a series of studies of English writers being published on behalf of the British Council and the National Book League by Longmans Green & Co.

John Henry Newman is not easily classified as a writer. He was not a professional theologian.

Though he wrote frequently on philosophical subjects, as Mr. Cameron points out, "the historian of philosophy mentions him rarely or not at all."

He wrote on many other subjects as well, ranging from education and poetry to the relationship between the Church and the State.

A man of genius, he helped to define and eliminate problems that are still living.

His powerful writing, however, proved to be significant more for posterity than for his contemporaries.

The study of John Henry Newman by Mr. J. M. Cameron is a careful analysis of the importance for English literature of this brilliant, though rather argumentative writer.

That the short essay includes a number of quotations selected from the best of Newman's writing is an added virtue which will attract the student of English literature.

The book is illustrated by an excellent crayon drawing of Newman by Emelin Dean which had been prepared in 1884 only six years before Newman's death.

—H.

Our Paris Diary

SOME BRACELETS, THESE!

PARIS.

POSSE OF POLICE TROOPED INTO ONE OF OUR SMART NIGHTSPOTS THIS WEEK. THEY WEREN'T LOOKING FOR TROUBLE—THEY'D JUST BEEN CALLED TO RESCUE TWO CASH CUSTOMERS WHO'D GOT THEMSELVES HANDCUFFED TOGETHER.

The two were Ghislaine de Boysson, Paris's most elegant mannequin who once, because she has the same measurement as Princess Margaret, stood in for the Princess when she was having some clothes made here and a bright young film producer, Jean Francois Malle.

They were dancing together when Malle discovered in a pocket a pair of handcuffs used in a film he had been working on earlier in the day. He slipped them on his and her wrists and then found he'd lost the key.

The police tried several keys in vain then finally summoned their prize lock-picker from police headquarters who NEATLY PICKED THE LOCK WITH A MATCHSTICK.

Rumours that the Earl of Dudley, 61, will wed film star Merle Oberon, 45, are wide of the mark.

The Earl, who has been escorting her around town is very fond of Merle.

Acid Feminine comment overheard at a first night as glamour granny Marlene Dietrich pushed her way through the crowded foyer: "The way you men look at that woman. Just like a crowd at a tennis match except your eyes don't roll from side to side—they go up and down."

STAMPS AND ALBUMS

Make Ideal Gifts for all occasions. Price List Free. JAL COOPER, Standard Building (above Great Western Stores) Hornby Road Bombay

Japs Throw Up Giant Combines Again

TOKYO.

THE keystone of Japan's aggressive, militaristic policies of the past was the 'zaibatsu,' the giant family-owned industrial combines whose hungry tentacles embraced almost every phase of the national economy.

Imperialism was indeed the life blood of the zaibatsu — and therefore of the government these trusts virtually controlled.

Recognising the role of the trusts in fomenting World War II, the Occupation regime dissolved them in 1947, splitting them into hundreds of tiny independent splinter companies.

But like magnetised fragments of a shattered block of steel, these small firms are reamalgamating today in what is referred to in Japan as the "zaibatsu renaissance."

INEVITABLE

Recollections of the tremendous power for evil that the old trusts represented have stirred up considerable fear among Western observers in Japan that the re-emergence bodes ill for the nation and the rest of the world.

On the other hand, it is generally agreed that their comeback is, at least to a certain degree, inevitable and even necessary if Japan is to strengthen and stabilise its post-war economy.

The only question now being asked is: "How far should and will the renaissance go?"

Actually, it is not likely that combines will ever become the monopolies they once were.

For the head of the zaibatsu monster was chopped off by the dissolution.

The ruling families were shorn of their stockholdings — in each case more than 90 per cent of the investment in their numerous enterprises — which were redistributed among thousands of investors.

NEW TURN

The new centres of zaibatsu power are banks which are rapidly strengthening their hold on the companies with which they had been associated before the dissolution.

The instrument of control Credit. These banks are lending freely to their old partners — but with tautly drawn strings attached.

AT THE SAME TIME, EX-ZAIBATSU ENTERPRISES ARE BEING KNITTED TOGETHER AGAIN BY MUTUAL OWNERSHIP OF STOCK, INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATES AND CONTROL OF SUBSIDIARIES.

These new bonds can hardly be compared with the stifling grasp of the old ruling families who despotically exercised their will through all-powerful holding companies.

But the new zaibatsu might grow into unmanageable monopolies once again in a position to force an expansionist policy on the government.

On the other hand, if sufficiently regulated and restricted in their activity, as the government promises they will be, they could help to bring a new era of prosperity to Japan based on non-imperialistic practices.

DIFFERENT

The zaibatsu system in Japan — both the old and the new — is unique in the world.

European countries and the United States have their versions of the trust, but they are markedly different from the Japanese variety.

For one thing, nowhere else has the combine been so intimately affiliated with the national government.

The zaibatsu leaders have established close relations with every government from the time when it was controlled by feudal lords to the present.

Moreover, unlike most Western trusts, zaibatsu activities have never extended beyond the boundaries of the nation and areas controlled by it.

Thus it has represented — and still does — a tremendous force for nationalism.

Despite the obvious dangers, even those who strongly supported the Occupation dissolution policy now agree it was a mistake to break up the combines so completely.

For it became economically impossible for many of the fragmented units to survive.

They lacked the administrative machinery, the leaders, the capital and the experience required for successful coperation

But the most important factor of all in their failure was the abandonment of deeply rooted Japanese business tradition.

IT HELPED

The intensely competitive situation created by the sudden establishment of independence

By Carlton Freeman

for hundreds of tiny firms would have been difficult enough for a Western capitalist state to weather.

Such a situation could no possibly be tolerated in Japan, whose whole modern history — economic and otherwise — has been notable for its lack of individual expression.

IT COULD NOT, AT ONE BLOW, GIVE UP THE PRINCIPLE OF CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION THAT HAD FOR SO LONG GUIDED THE GROWTH OF ITS CAPITALISTIC SYSTEM.

The zaibatsu was, indeed, the embodiment of this principle.

In leading the government along imperialistic paths that offered new markets and sources of raw materials, it helped Japan within the last 30 years to complete for colonial power and prestige with the European nations, which had divided up among themselves most underdeveloped areas of the world even before Japan got started.

At the time of dissolution, the four largest combines—Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and Yasuda — owned among them 24.5 per cent of all the paid-up capital of all stock capanies in Japan.

The most significant mergers achieved so far have resurrected the Mitsubishi Shoji and Mitsui Trading Co., the powerful pre-dissolution trading firms of Japan's two leading trusts.

NEW GIANTS

The former was re-established in July, 1954, and the latter one year later.

Together they are clearing houses for about 18 per cent of Japan's foreign trade and an even greater share of the nation's domestic trade.

Within a couple of years, their domination of foreign trade may approach that of the pre-war era, when they accounted for 30 per cent of such commerce.

The Mitsui Trading Co., comeback story is one of the most spectacular of the zaibatsu renaissance.

The original firm was broken up into almost 200 tiny units by the dissolution order.

As soon as Japan became independent Nitzeki began absorbing one splinter firm after another until his company—which recently reacquired the Mitsui name—reached its present level of strength.

ACTUALLY, THE MOST REMARKABLE THING ABOUT THE REVIVAL OF THE MITSUI TRADING CO., IS THAT IT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED AS THE RESULT OF THE SHREWDNESS AND PERSISTENCE OF ONE MAN—NIIZEKI.

The role of the Mitsui bank has been relatively small, as it is in a weakened condition.

There is evidence of a fundamental change in the thinking of zaibatsu executives.

For example, before dissolution, the relationship between manager and employee was virtually that between officer and enlisted man, and indeed the pyramid-like organisation itself was about as complex as an army division.

But today these feudalistic barriers have been broken down to a large extent and, in general, there remains only the paternalism of the old system to remind one of the past.

Employees—including managers—get free housing, low-cost lunches, free vacations, free hospitalisation and other benefits.

The new zaibatsu is thus fostering company pride and loyalty among its personnel without making them feel they are part of a militaristic or dictatorial organisation.

This in itself is a healthy sign.

It could mean that zaibatsu will confine its future activities to peaceful, non-imperialistic pursuits.

It may indeed have learned its lesson.

But one must, nevertheless, keep in mind that a snowball, when it begins to roll, is not easy to stop.

GLAMOUR BUSINESS

STARS like Machiko Kyo, seen with U.K. actress Janette Scott, lend distinction to Japan's fast-expanding film industry.

Multi-Millionaire Heiress Has A Big Headache

CHICAGO.

BORN rich and beautiful, educated in Europe, surrounded by the glitter of cafe society and willed 12 million dollars — 29-year-old Mollie Bragno fits the most extravagant dream of glamour.

But the dream is taking on a nightmare tinge.

Mollie and her husband have separated.

She temporarily was shut out of her Chicago home. And now she is battling her sister and aunt over a court order taking away her fortune.

As the gray-eyed beauty grooms her prize-winning Basset hounds for the next dog show at New York'c Madison square Garden, her attorneys are pondering over an appeal to file now.

They will answer a ruling by Cook County Superior Court that Mollie is not entitled to the entire dol. 12,500,000 estate which her namesake grandmother, Mrs. Mollie Netcher Newbury, left her two years ago

Judge George M. Fisher based his finding on a master-in-chancery's report and declared Mrs. Newbury "mismanaged" the estate.

Court's View

The court believes a whopping bit out of the assets is due to Mollie's sister, Francice, married to New York jazz musician Joe Bushkin, and an aunt, Mrs. Ethel Chagnon of Rome, Italy.

It was near Rome, at Capri, that Mollie knew happier days. She and her husband, Edward Bragno, scion of a wine producing family, spent a season there in the early part of their marriage.

The couple was married in 1947 in the Chicago house where Mollie was born.

The house was built in 1911 on the near-northside Gold Coast, the Bragnos remodelled it into a show place — white wall-to-wall carpet, 10-foot couches, plexiglass gables built-in hi-fi, and costly original oil paintings.

By JOHN BARROW

They gave parties there — when they weren't "on the town" at Chicago's pump room, or at New York's El Morocco or across the Atlantic at spots on the Riviera.

Their Basset hounds, traffic stop and showoff, won prizes

And Mollie modelled prize-winning gowns at charity balls.

Good Training

In December, 1954, grandmother Newbury died.

Mollie said she was surprised she was named executrix and sole beneficiary.

But she indicated the grandmother always kept an eye on her.

She said: "Before I came into the income from my father's estate at 18, I was spending too much money on clothes. Grandmother called me on the carpet.

"SHE TOLD ME THAT MONEY WAS TO BE USED DISCREETLY, THAT SMART CLOTHES IN GOOD TASTE DID NOT HAVE TO BE EXPENSIVE. GRADUALLY SHE TAUGHT ME."

Less than a year after the grandmother's death, the Hudson Avenue police were summoned to the Bragno home at 5 a.m.

There was a marital dispute Neither husband nor wife would sign a complaint, but Mollie moved into the swank Ambassador East Hotel.

She returned to the house months later — after Bragno moved out amid eviction proceedings.

Mollie admits she has little hope for reconciliation but no divorce plans have been announced.

Meanwhile she is engrossed with her latest squabble — with her sister and aunt.

The latter's charges of "mismanagement of the estate" go back to a Chicago era when Mollie's grandmother was known as the "lady Napoleon of State street." She earned the nickname by the robust way she single-handedly ran a department store, competing with Marshall Field and the other merchant princes who loomed up after the great Chicago fire.

Big Money

The establishment, called the Boston Store, was left to Mrs. Newbury on her husband's death in 1904.

A 37-year-old widow with four children ranging from 2 to 12 years old, she inherited several million dollars — but it was tied up in trusts and real estate.

Shunning the needlework and social life of ladies of that time, she took over the store and amassed a fortune of her own. It was several times larger than her late husband's.

Mrs. Chagnon, only surviving offspring of the matriarch, and Mrs. Bushkin argue that the overall estate was damaged by Mrs. Newbury's handling.

Among the assertions, they say she ignored her husband's wishes to sell the store soon after his death — when a bigger price could have been netted than when she did sell in the 1940's.

Also, it is claimed she failed to deposit part of the estate's earnings into thusts for the heirs.

Mollie's attorneys retort that the grandmother actually increased the estate's value from dol. 3,500,000 to more than dol. 19,000,000.

All of which adds up to a king-size headache for Mollie — a headache which may be catching.

If Judge Fisher's ruling is upheld, Uncle Sam's tax men are faced with a head-splitting snarl of arithmetic.

MRS. BUSHKIN'S ATTORNEY ESTIMATED THE ESTATE WILL OWE SOME FIVE MILLION DOLLARS TO THE HEIRS' ESTATE — WHICH WOULD INVOLVE A CORRECTION OF TAX LIABILITY, POSSIBLY FURTHER TAXES ON INCOME AND CAPITAL GAINS CLAIMS.

D. L. Luippold, acting chief of the department's Chicago district, said his men "won't officially enter the case" until an appeal is heard on the court decision.

Two Hungarian refugees, a professor of music from the University of Budapest and her nine-year-old grandson, arrived recently in the United States after a plane ride from Vienna. Mrs. Ujhelyi and her grandson, George, who lost all their personal belongings in their flight to freedom, are fitted for new wardrobes in a Red Cross centre in Decatur. Mrs. Ujhelyi holds up a frock while her daughter Mrs. Essoe, helps George try on a cap.

YOU BE THE JUDGE

RAMJI WAS A SOCIAL WORKER. WHEREVER THERE WAS SOME TROUBLE HIS HELPING HAND WAS READILY THERE. IT WAS THIS DESIRE OF SOCIAL SERVICE THAT HAD LANDED HIM IN TROUBLE MANY A TIME.

Once he was travelling by train, in a compartment which was packed with 52 passengers as against its capacity to accommodate 22 only.

Ramji determined to end this trouble, pulled the chain several times.

The Railway authorities turned a deaf ear to his appeals.

Meanwhile, the mechanism of the chain was broken.

Pulling it would not stop the train.

As a last resort, Ramji warned the engine driver, sat before the engine and offered Satyagraha.

The result: The train ran eighty minutes behind time.

This was followed by the prosecution of Ramji for criminal trespass and obstruction to the train.

Ramji told the court: "My Lord! My act is not at all a criminal one. I wanted to register my protest for the good of the people. Nowadays, it appears even doing a good turn is also dangerous. At least that should not be so in a court of law."

The police retorted: "No doubt Ramji did all for the good of the people. But still it is illegal to sit in front of a train and prevent its progress.

"He had other constitutional methods of achieving this end."

WHAT IS YOUR VERDICT?

★

FOOLS build houses for wise men to live, so goes the saying.

But in this case, it was a wise woman.

It was the wild woman — according to her husband, Mr. Sunder.

The woman was none other than Srimathi Lankini, the Leader of Opposition in the Ladies' League.

Life with Smt. Lankini was quite good at the beginning.

Sunder loved her, adored her. He built a mansion on the land belonging to her with all the money he had.

Later on, quarrels started between husband and wife, and finally Sunder got a judicial separation from his wife.

But his efforts to separate her from the mansion proved fruitless.

By K.P. Rao

When asked to vacate the house, she quipped: "The house stands on my land and hence belongs to me. If you so insist, I have no objection to your taking away the house from my land."

Feeling helpless, Sunder sought the help of the court to get back his house.

He said: "My Lord! No doubt it is my mistake to have built the house on my wife's land. But this does not give her the rights of the owner. It is not equitable to allow her to have the building for nothing.

"I am prepared to pay the value of the land or at the worst she must be made to pay the money I have invested on the building."

Lankini's lawyer lashed out: "My Lord! Sunder knew very well that the land belonged to his wife. By constructing the house, he intended to make the habitation of both himself and his wife more comfortable.

"Under these circumstances, we have to presume that he built the house for his wife only. So, she is entitled to have it."

WHAT IS YOUR VERDICT?

★

THE Times Nursery School was known for its noisy children.

In spite of the great care taken by the nurses, the children continued to make great noise.

The next-door neighbour, Mr. Nye, could not tolerate this nuisance day in and day out.

All his efforts to induce Miss Tim to remove the school to a distance proved of no avail.

So Mr. Nye sought the help of the law courts for the removal of the school to a distance.

He told the court: "Your Lordship! The children have proved intolerable. My house is in a quiet place and Miss Tim cannot be allowed to run a school that disturbs the neighbourhood. Her school has become a public nuisance, and I have no other go than to seek the protection of this court."

Opposing this contention, Miss Tim said: "Your Lordship! Nye cannot complain of such trivial things as noise from school-children. He has to put up with the normal disturbance in the neighbourhood.

"If he is so intolerable, he has to leave the locality. He has to adhere to "Give and take, live and let live policy. That is reasonable."

HOW WOULD YOU DECIDE?

Answers

1. The court held that Ramji was guilty. The judges said that under Railway Law it is illegal to prevent the progress of a train even as a protest.

Ramji Gujrati vs. Emperor, 32, Cr. L.J. 549.

2. Lankini got the house. The court upheld her plea and said that by constructing a house on his wife's land. Sunder intended to make it the residence of both himself and his wife.

K. K. Das and others vs. Smt. A. K. Bibi, 1940 I.L.R. 102.

3. Mr. Nye lost the case. The judges said that in daily life we have to adhere to 'Give and take, live and let live' policy. and should not be so intolerant as to complain about such things as the noise made by school-children.

May vs. Stoop 1909, T.L.R. 262.

Cocoa Brings Prosperity To New Guinea

By GEORGE FARWELL

IT was the quiet village of Vunamani that first showed me just what rapid changes are being brought to New Guinea life.

On the fertile north-eastern sector of New Britain, some 40 miles from Rabaul, Vunamani has lately become a vital post for local government affairs run by the Tolai people themselves.

There the Haus Rivung—Council House— is the scene of monthly meetings of village councillors; an attractive, white-painted building with a medical aid post nearby, staffed by native medical orderlies.

On the day I arrived, a large crowd of men stood or sat on the grass outside this house.

They were cocoa growers from 16 neighbouring villages, come on foot to collect their first payment on beans sold through the Administration.

This area—on the beautiful Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain—has been growing first-class cocoa over the past few years, bringing a good deal of money into the villagers' palm-thatched homes.

There is plenty of evidence, in fact, to support the Papua-New Guinea Administrations claim that the Tolais—40,000 of them—are now the richest island group in the Pacific.

On that one sun-drenched afternoon over £3,000 was paid out to some 500 cocoa growers. And that was only a first payment.

Two payments are regularly made to encourage production. The first is an advance one, paid for wet beans on delivery followed by a later payment after the individual crop is sold.

But the most impressive sight for me was the way the village men, in their white lap laps, were crowding round a second table not far away.

Here sat two European tellers from an Australian bank in Rabaul.

Money Economy

Much to their own surprise, these two men were called upon to open 98 accounts with the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

The depositors were all people who had never seen a savings book before and knew nothing of the mysteries of banking.

Here was a vivid picture of a native people turning from a subsistence economy to a money one.

All that belongs to the primitive past. The new generation is more interested in schooling, learning trades or driving trucks along the palm-shaded roads—and in growing profitable new crops like cocoa.

These rapid-growing cocoa trees appear likely to have a revolutionary effect on life in widespread areas of Papua and New Guinea.

Various crops have been introduced and tested from time to time—rice, maize, coffee, peanuts—but none showed such overall promise as a steady money earner.

Plantations

The Administration, by opening up land not required by natives to European settlers, aims at an annual production of 12,000 tons within the next few years.

That would create a £5,000,000 industry. Eventually it may even be raised to 20,000 tons each year.

Already a number of extensive plantations have been started under European management.

In acreage and production they exceed native plantings. But this will not always be so for labour is limited and villagers in many areas are constantly being encouraged to plant seed.

The gowing of cocoa on large plantations can do a great deal to meet the world demand, for there is plenty of land available.

Labour, on the other hand, cannot be found so rapidly, for other industries are already competing for it.

BESIDES, IT IS THE ADMINISTRATON'S POLICY TO ENCOURAGE INDEPENDENT NATIVE PRODUCTION, WHICH IS BEING DEVELOPED WHEREVER POSSIBLE AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL.

This will avoid past mistakes made elsewhere in creating a mass of landless people.

The history of cocoa in New Guinea really goes back to the start of the 20th century, when it was a German possession. Plantation experimented with rubber, coffee, copra and spices, also imported cocoa seed from Samoa.

It was from this very seed that all later growth stemmed, for none was brought in later.

German Days

For village people the prospects are bright, because they provide their own labour and already form own labour and grated life that includes food and housing.

Their future is in their own hands.

In the next few years they will make steady inroads into more and more areas of useless jungle replacing it with shade and cocoa trees transforming their own lives just as rapidly as the landscapes are being transformed.

S. K. Patil presenting awards to Kumaris Malini and Radha after their Bharatnatya recital at King George High School Hall, Dadar.

Attraction To Tourists

(Continued from Page 8, col. 5)

A Sunday weekly service will take him to the picnic spots around Bombay, including Juhu, Powai, Vihar and the inevitable Aarey Milk Colony.

The Tourist Guide Course (fresh terms start next June) is being thoroughly revised to make it more compact and practical.

The RTO has also made arrangements to teach French to the certified Tourist Guides to make them more useful.

A BIG EVENT WHICH THE TOURIST OFFICE IS LOOKING FORWARD TO WITH SOME EXCITEMENT IS AN INDIAN FASHION SHOW FOR THE 500 AND ODD "CARONIA" TOURISTS EXPECTED HERE IN THE FIRST WEEK OF MARCH.

Some of the big textile groups and cultural institutions in the city are likely to co-operate with the RTO in making the show a grand success.

★

The Advisory Committee of the RTO has already put in quite a lot of spade-work to prepare the ground.

Incidentally this is Mrs. Bamji's own idea and that disproves the theory that imagination and bureaucracy never go hand in hand.

But initiative and drive in the official quarters need to be backed up by a bold and imaginative policy on part of the Government, too.

Will it be impertinent to ask why the Government should not sponsor cultural programmes to show a bit of real India to the tourists on the home ground itself?

SPORT CHRONICLE

Earle Norwood-Truest American Footballer

By William Scovill

OAKLAND, Calif.

THE NAME OF EARLE NORWOOD ISN'T LIKELY TO SHOW UP ON ANY OF THE SEASON'S NUMEROUS ALL-AMERICAN FOOTBALL TEAMS.

And Norwood, slender at 5 feet 11 and 168 pounds, doesn't really mind. He's had a good, rugged 10-game schedule at Oakland Junior College.

It's only his coach, Gil Callies, at Oakland J.C. who thinks Norwood is the truest all-American he's ever seen.

On May 9, 1952, Norwood, then a marine corporal, had the lower part of his right leg blown off by a land mine in Korea.

He arrived at Oakland Naval Hospital on June 1, 1952, his 21st birthday. Four months later he was taking his first uneasy steps on a new leg. Three years later he was T-quarterbacking Oakland in a rough, eight-team J. C. league—and bringing a spare leg to every game.

Norwood, a handsome, soft-spoken fellow, fooled coach Callies when he turned out for the squad in 1955. The coach says:

"It was spring and we were just playing touch football in a gym class. Earle asked if it was okay to wear sweat pants and I said sure. I thought he had some reason but I didn't suspect what it was.

"It wasn't until the class's sixth meeting that I discovered, and I mightn't have known then but a classmate saw Earle changing to sweat clothes and came running to me when he saw Earle change legs."

Oakland J. C. guarded the secret carefully during the 1955 football season. Callies was afraid other teams would lay for his quarterback.

But in the middle of last fall Norwood asked that a group of amputees from the Naval Hospital be brought to watch Oakland J. C. play, (and upset) Modesto J. C. The secret was out.

The Purple Heart winner handles the ball on every offensive play his team makes. His passing is exceedingly accurate and he runs with hardly the trace of a limp—fast, too.

Callies values him for his signal-calling, running and passing. But the coach thinks Norwood's even better on defence and believes his hard tackling, surprising speed and leadership will make him "possibly great" at a four-year college.

His teammates agree and attribute their fourth-place finish in the eight-team conference largely to Norwood.

As for the ex-marine, he says:

"I DIDN'T GO BACK TO FOOTBALL WITH ANY CRUSADING THOUGHT, OR ANY IDEA OF MAKING MYSELF AN EXAMPLE FOR OTHER AMPUTEES TO FOLLOW. AFTER I GOT OUT OF THE HOSPITAL, I TRIED WORKING FOR A COUPLE OF YEARS. I PLAYED A LITTLE BASEBALL AND BOWLED. I TRIED BASKETBALL AND ENJOYED ROLLER AND ICE-SKATING.

"Then I decided to go to college under the GI Bill. Once there, why not try football? I'd had a little success at Chicopee High School, in Massachusets, and played a year in the corps. After I found out I could manoeuver, I felt maybe my story would be beneficial to the guys still in the hospital. If I could do it, why not they?'

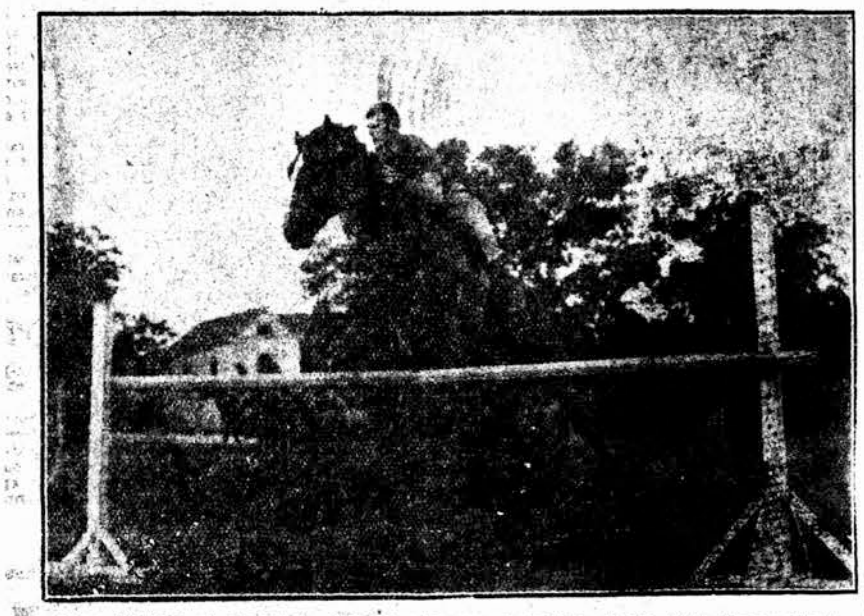
He's taken some lumps this past season, and a couple of times has had to retire to the locker room in the midst of games for a retread.

But, says Norwood, 'I'm safer than anybody else on the field—I have one leg that can't be broken."

U. S. gymnastic experts feel that Jack Beckner, of Los Angeles, shown here working out on the side horse, is a potential champion. Beckner, who became proficient in gymnastics while stationed Germany with the armed forces, was the United States stand out performer in the 1955 Pan-American Games at Mexico City.

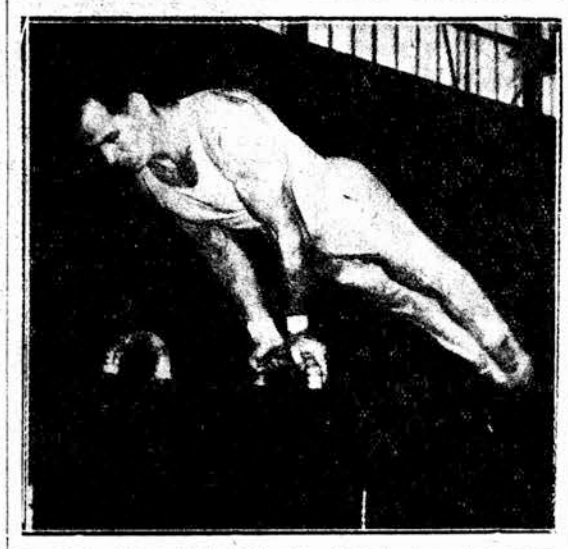
HIGH AND CLEAR

Ghai Singh jumps clear over the bar in the high jump event in the Bombay University athletic championships held recently.



John Holland, of Savannah, Georgia, who was a member of the U. S. Modern Pentathlon squal at the recent Olympic Games in Melbourne, takes a hurdle with his mount in a spectacular manner to make the ride on a timed basis. He is keeping in trim for the coming United States championships.

Going Over The Horse



Joe Kotys, Kent State University student, shows his paces over the side horse, made the U. S. Olympic team in 1948. He was U.S. National College all-round champion in 1949 and 1950 while representing Kent State. Joe left college four years ago to concentrate on machine shop work, then resumed his studies. He overcame the handicap of a back muscle injury years ago.

Rugger Has Moved Well On World Wide Basis

By Sydney Skilton

LONDON.

ARRIVAL BACK OF THE COMBINED OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SIDE FROM ARGENTINA AND THE PRESENCE OF ITALIAN, ROMANIAN, GERMAN, ITALIAN, AND SOUTH AFRICAN TEAMS HERE AT THE NURSERY OF THIS 15-A-SIDE RUGBY FOOTBALL GAME HAS REKINDLED THE TOPIC OF ITS SWIFT WORLD DEVELOPMENT. AND WITH IT THE DESIRABILITY OF THE FORMATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONTROL BODY.

Suddenly, and as if overnight, the game which for the greater part of a century has been a British and British Commonwealth business has become truly international.

Until after World War II the only non-British countries showing more than the lightest pretence at playing Rugger were France and the United States.

Now it has spread like a prairie fire all over the European mainland.

Reports from Italy, Czechoslovakia, West Germany through British Army of the Rhine influence, Romania, and Spain reveal astonishing progress and a desire for international exchanges.

ROMANIA, WHERE THERE ARE NOW MORE THAN 200 OFFICIALLY REGISTERED CLUBS, REALLY OPENED UP THESE EXCHANGE VISITS THREE YEARS AGO WHEN THEY ENTERTAINED A WELSH TEAM AND WERE INVITED BACK AGAIN THE NEXT YEAR TO WALES.

The Spaniards, who now claim more than 45 clubs mostly of the university type, have been active, too, with visits from French and English clubs and with units garrisoned at Gibraltar.

SOCCER STORY REPEATED?

The logical sequel to these exchanges at club level are those at international level and ultimately the establishment of a world championship.

This is what happened at soccer, the round ball game which the British also pioneered.

The British stood aloof from the international federation other countries mostly European, sought.

Eventually they affiliated to give wholehearted co-operation and the provision of today's president of that biggest of all international sports bodies known as FIFA.

European countries have banded themselves together in a European union and if they receive support from the American countries, notably Argentina, Chile and Ecuador, will go ahead with the formation of a world union just as their soccer predecessors did half a century ago.

The French view the situation with mixed feelings. They want to go with their European neighbours but are reluctant to cut adrift from the British.

It's the matches the French play against England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales in an annual "international" tournament and the sporadic encounters with touring British Commonwealth teams that provide them with their main source of revenue.

Here in Britain opinion is divided. There are those who feel a persistence in this policy of fraternization without actual amalgamation will lead to a similar situation that developed in soccer without the same happy results.

This school of thought wants lesson of those mistakes learned and for the four pan-Britannic countries to take the initiative in forming a world governing body.

Another school believes that with the introduction of international play on a world scale the real spirit of Rugger as characterised by playing the game for the pleasure it gives the players themselves would be lost.

And yet another school is the one which appears to strike a happy medium between these two extremes.

NEW CONSTITUTION

These liberals between the socialists wanting world amalgamation and the conservatives wanting a continuation of the care-free Saturday afternoon activities that have served so satisfactorily for three-quarters of a century propose a new constitution.

THEY BELIEVE A WORLD MEETING OF INTERESTED PARTIES SHOULD BE CALLED. AT THIS MEETING A CRYSTAL CLEAR DRAFT OF RULES SHOULD BE PREPARED AND THEN CIRCULATED.

Countries after studying them should then agree only to come in if they are full prepared to abide by those rules and to expel any country found guilty of a breach of contract.

In this way, claim these liberal advocates, the international federation could start off on an even keel instead of floundering on the rocks of uncharted amateurism.

The only snag is that nobody makes it clear who is to call the meeting to launch the new constitution.

The British legislators, so amateur that they expel for life any player who so much as treads a piece of turf at a professional soccer or Rugby League ground, certainly won't.

They state they have as much international play as they want for the next decade with long-standing home and away commitments with Commonwealth countries.

The French won't and none among the rest yet appear influential enough to do so. Perhaps the Rugby League professionals may see their chance and step in!

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS MUSTER

By Jack Talbot

TENNIS STARS IN SHOCK DEFEAT

BIGGEST upset in the Victorian tennis championships was the shock defeat of the world's leading pair, Hoad and Rosewall, by a new Australian combination, Neale Fraser and Mal Anderson, in the doubles final played at Kooyong on December 14.

Fraser (Victoria) and Anderson (Queensland) beat Hoad and Rosewall 7-5, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Hoad and Rosewall hold the Wimbledon, United States and Australian doubles championships.

Fraser was the best player on the court. His service was consistently faultless, and his overhead play, smashing and volleying frequently won vital points and kept the crowd in almost continuous applause.

Pairing of Fraser and Anderson was an experiment.

The selectors decided to break up the usual pairing of Fraser with Ashley Cooper, and Anderson with Roy Emerson. The experiment certainly paid off handsomely. Fraser and Anderson showed beyond all doubt that they have the makings of one of the best combinations in the world.

Hoad and Rosewall did not produce the combination and understanding that have previously won world titles for them. Rosewall was the weak link.

HIS SERVICE RETURNS WERE POOR, ESPECIALLY AGAINST FRASER, WHO SWUNG THEM IN AND AWAY FROM THE BODY, FORCING ROSEWALL MANY TIMES INTO ERRORS. ROSEWALL'S SERVICE WAS ALSO BAD. HE LOST SERVICE FIVE TIMES IN THE FOUR SETS.

Anderson supported Fraser with ability and confidence. His returns were good. He put away many excellent shots with clever placements.

At vital stages of the match he sent four or five magnificent forehand drives that thread-needled the sidelines and had a distinct bearing on the final result.

Hoad was brilliant in spasms. He served well, his backhand returns were good, and his judgment was often uncanny in finding the weakness in the opposition defence.

JOHN LANDY

A quick break on Rosewall's service in the first set allowed Fraser and Anderson to get away to a 3-1 lead.

The best tennis of the match was displayed in the second set when Hoad and Rosewall determinedly took each opening service from their opponents for a 4-love lead.

THE THIRD AND FOURTH SETS WERE NEVER IN DOUBT. FRASER AND ANDERSON KEPT THEIR HEADS AGAINST THEIR MORE EXPERIENCED OPPONENTS, REFUSED TO BE FLURRIED, AND EMERGED VICTORIOUS.

LANDY'S BIG DECISION

World champion miler John Landy will probably make his farewell appearance in athletics in the national track championships in Olympic Park next March.

He said on December 12 that he wanted to compete in the national titles, but added that his appearance would depend on whether he could make sufficient time to train.

But he emphasised that the present season would be his last in competition.

Landy will compete in the Victorian championships at Olympic Park in January and February.

WHEN HE LEAVES RUNNING LANDY WILL NOT RETIRE ALTOGETHER FROM SPORT. HE WILL RETURN TO HIS FIRST SPORTING LOVE—AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL FOOTBALL—IN WHICH HE ONCE WON A "BEST AND FAIREST" AWARD IN CENTRAL STATE COMPETITION, AND LATER PLAYED 12 GAMES AS A WINGMAN FOR A MELBOURNE THIRD DIVISION TEAM.

AUSTRALIA'S EASY SURF WIN

Australia was not extended to win the International surf carnival that ended at Collaroy Beach (Sydney) on December 10.

With a score of 44 1/2 points, Australia easily beat New Zealand, 35 points. South Africa was third with 26½ points.

Hawaii and the United States tied for fourth place with 24 points each.

More than 6,000 people gathered on the beach saw the Australians win the R. and R. (rescue and resuscitation) event, surf race, beach sprint, board race, and marathon surf race.

Barry Lumsdaine (Australia) won the surf race and the marathon surf relay race within 20 minutes of each other. Brian Keane (Australia) easily won the board race against Hawaiian Tommy Zahn.

Pat Manning (Australia) had a narrow win over Hawaiian champion Lew Hangca in the beach sprint.

TED DEVINE (UNITED STATES), SON OF THE MOVIE COMEDIAN ANDY DEVINE, WON THE BELT RACE BY A NARROW MARGIN AFTER HE HAD TRIPPED AND FALLEN ON THE RUN FROM THE BEACH TO THE WATER.

BRADMAN MAY BAT AGAIN

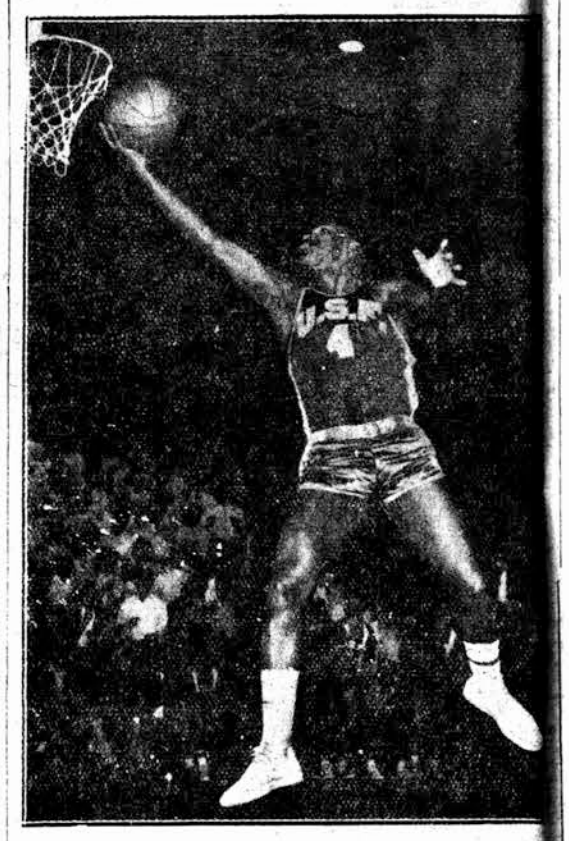
Sir Donald Bradman may don the pads and take up his bat for just one more game.

He has been invited to play in a festival match between North Sydney and Mosman cricket clubs at North Sydney Oval on Sunday, January 6.

The proceeds from this match will be paid into the Bill O'Reilly—Stan McCabe Testimonial Match Fund. The testimonial will be played at Sydney Cricket Ground from January 5-9.

The Australian Board of Control has approved the testimonial match as the official trial for both the New Zealand and South African tours.

A CLEAR EYE



K. C. Jones, a member of the University of San Francisco basketball team and of the U. S. Olympic basketball team, was a leading factor in the San Francisco drive to two straight national championships, in 1955 and 1956. He was named to the All-American basketball team for the past two seasons.

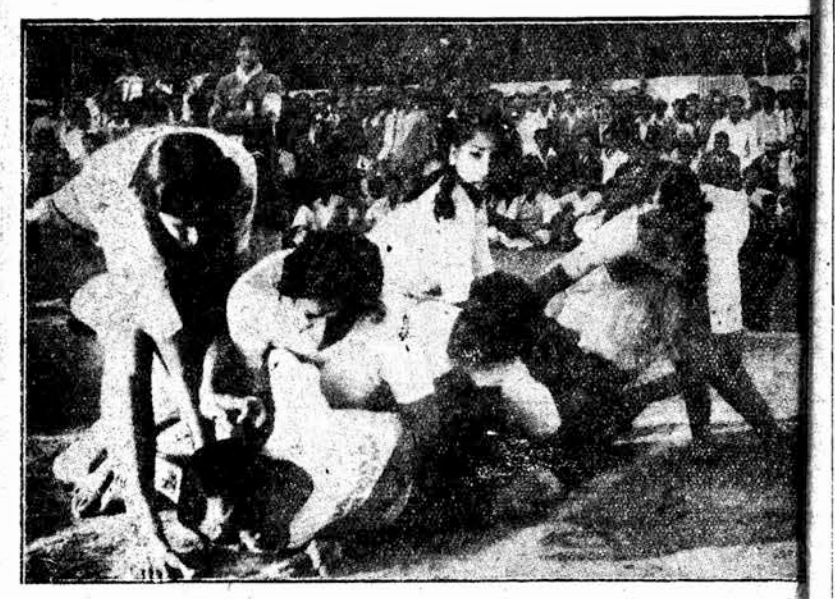
Fullmer Has A Job

NEW YORK.

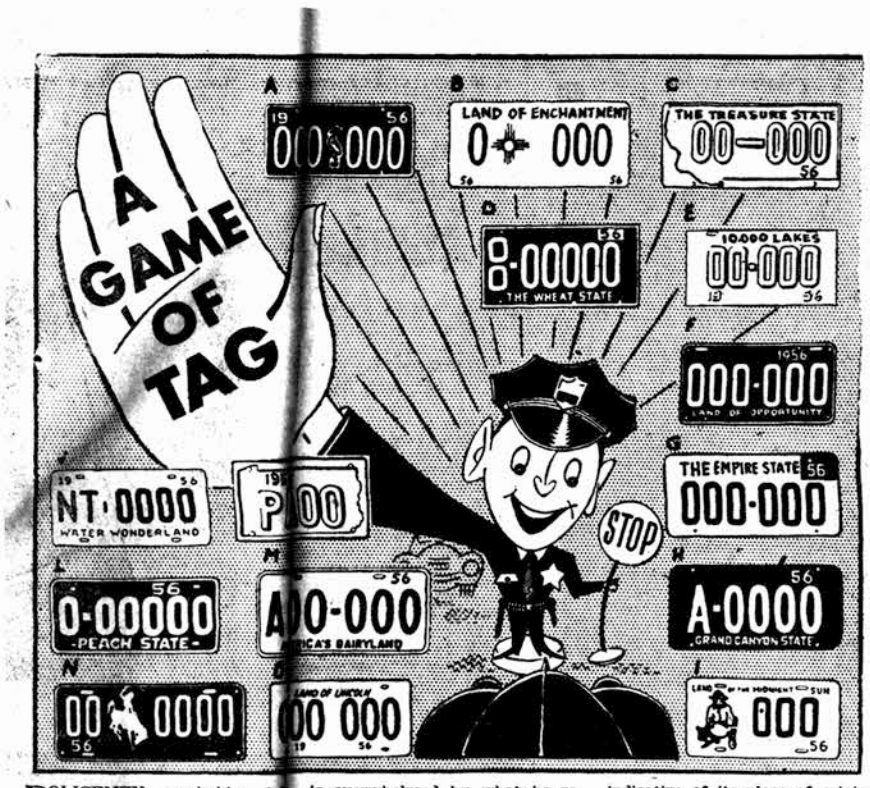
GENE Fullmer, who won the world middle weight championship from "Sugar" Ray Robinson on Wednesday night stated that he was going back to his job as arc welder in the Utah Copper mines. Fullmer will leave New York on Monday.

Veteran boxer "Sugar" Ray Robinson, who lost his middle weight championship to Gene Fullmer will receive 138.190 dollars and 11 cents for the title bout, it was disclosed.

Fullmer will receive a half earned 20.915 dollars and cents, plus the middle weight title.



The Bombay women's Kabbadi team, which won the National Championship this year at Allahabad for the third year in succession, are shown here making a successful hold on one of the Madhya Pradesh star player in their encounter recently.



POLICEMEN probably ta... note of more automobile ... cense tags than anyone, but ... all policemen patrol superhig... ways where the flow of int... state traffic is heaviest. The ... cal patrolman above, for instan... is overwhelmed by what he re... calls of the plates he glimpsed on one unusual day. He didn't get the details clearly. Can you help him identify them?

Each of the licenses bears a distinctive design or other clue indicative of its place of origin. Fourteen are States; one is a Canadian Province.

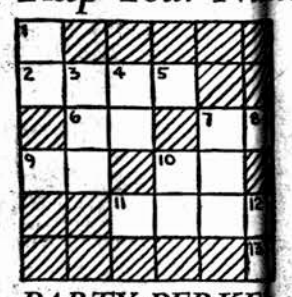
You are asked to study the details carefully; then see if you can decide where each is from.

A place to write your answers is provided below.

A .....
B .....
C .....
D .....
E .....
F .....
G .....
H .....
I .....
J .....
K .....
L .....
M .....
N .....
O .....

Answers: A. Louisiana. B. New Mexico. C. Montana. D. Kansas. E. Minnesota. F. Arizona. G. New York. H. Arizona. I. Yukon Province. J. Michigan. K. Pennsylvania. L. Georgia. M. Wisconsin. N. Wyoming. O. Illinois.

Keep Your Numbers Crossed Here



CROSS-DIGIT problems are solved similarly to crossword puzzles with this exception: numerals are inserted into the answer diagram instead of letters. A single digit is to be inserted into each square.

As in the crossword, answers function across and down.

ACROSS

1. How many U. S. Presidents were born in Ohio?
2. The famous year "without a summer", also known as "Eighteen Hundred - and - Froze-to-Death" was ——.
6. Large Size Week, January 17 to 27! How many days?
7. Fill a basket with plums so fast that every minute you have twice as many as you had three minutes before. How long will it take you to fill the basket half full, if it takes 12 minutes to fill it full?
9. A piano.
10. If 4 times this number is decreased by one-third of it, the remainder is 44.
11. Eight minutes to eleven, ship time.
13. Hiding in a toupee.

DOWN

1. Of the "—— Wonders of the World" only —— still exist.
3. Boys can enjoy Scouting from from age —— to ——.
4. Spelled backwards it means a mesh used for catching fish.
5. Sicks!
7. The difference in hundreds of dollars between a U. S. Senator's salary and the Vice President's salary.
8. Unity.
9. The Maltese Cross is a white cross with how many points?
10. The sounds of these two numbers are in:

I wondered what robbed me
of peaceful slumber
Till I happened to think of
that green cucumber!

11. Magazines and newspapers are "Class ——" mail.
12. There are —— kinds of pedestrians —— day, the quick and the dead.

Solution: Across—1-7, 2-1816, 6-10, 7-11, 9-816, 6-10, 10-12, 11-2262, 12-2, 13-2, Down—10-12, 11-2, 12-22, 5-6, 7-136, 8-1, 9-8.

PARTY PERKE...

HERE is a good trick to ... member for your next p... or family get-to-gether. A h... kerchief is the only prop n... sary.

Hand your handkerchief ... someone and tell him to hold ... end in each hand. Ask him i... thinks it possible to hold a h... kerchief in this way and, w... out letting go of the ends ... either hand, to tie a single ... hand knot in it. If he takes ... challenge, let him try a ... times; then show him how ... done.

The secret is this: Put ... handkerchief on the table. ... your arms across your ch... Pick up one end of the handk... chief in each hand (see illus... tion 1). Then pull your a... apart (illustration 2), and ... knot will be formed in the ce... of the handkerchief.

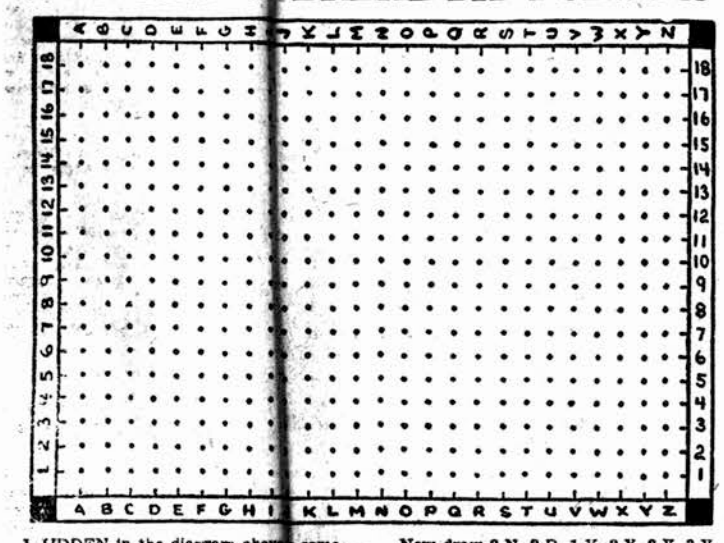
JR. READER DOTOGRAPH

BILLY is glad that his Dad is a do-it-yourself fan. For now he has something new in his room which enables him to store a great many playthings. Can you determine what his father has constructed for him?

If not, and you wish to see for yourself, draw straight connecting lines from dot 1 to dot 2 to dot 3, etc., until you reach dot 21. Wherever you see two numbers near one dot, use dot twice.

Afterwards, you may wish to apply crayons or colored pencils.

LENGTH 'N BREADTH POLITICS



HIDDEN in the diagram above ... something leading political figures ... erally travel around. Sharpen up your ... cil and wits and see how soon you can ... tify it.

Start at dot 2-A and draw a ... to 1-B. Continue to 1-C, 2-C, 2-E, 4-G, ... 7-H, 7-I, 6-J, 6-I.

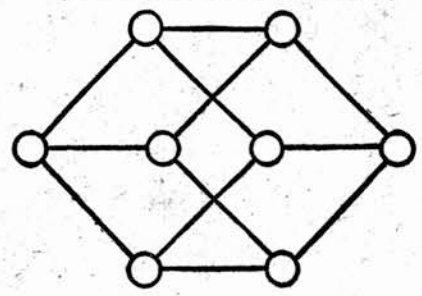
Start again at 3-F, 4-F, 6-I, ... 3-H, 2-I, 2-K, 3-M, 2-M, 3-N, 3-O, ... 1-L, 2-K, 3-L, 5-I, 6-K, 3-K, 3-J, 4-J, ...

Now draw 2-N, 2-R, 1-X, 2-X, 2-Y, 3-Y, 5-Z, 8-Z, 10-Y, 11-Y, 11-X, 12-X, 12-W, 13-U, 13-S, 15-R, 14-R, 14-Q, 17-P, 18-N, 17-O, 15-N, 15-L, 16-K, 15-K, 15-H, 16-G, 17-G, 18-E, 17-E, 15-F, 13-F, 11-C, 7-E, 7-D, 9-D, 8-D, 6-C, 4-A, 4-B, 3-B, 2-A.

It's only fair to reveal that the subject is turned upside down—for which there are those who contend the same politicos are responsible.

PUZZLES AND PASTIMES

3-Dimensional Math



ABOVE is an example of how perspective can literally figure.

Can you arrange digits in the eight small circles so that the sum of the digits in the four corners of each of the squares is 15? You may use any digit as many times as necessary. See if you can do it in less than five minutes.

Solution: This is strictly a test of mental alertness. Any combination of numbers totaling fifteen, as stipulated, is a correct solution. If you failed to get an answer, here is one possibility—reading horizontally, top row—6, 1; middle row—8, 5, 2; bottom row—4, 3.

TEST OF GOOD MIXING

IT'S often startling to learn the ingredients of some of the simplest things about us, as you may discover in this test. One of three answers is correct for each question. How many can you answer correctly?

1. We wouldn't be alive without this combination —oxygen and nitrogen. It gives us:
   a. water b. chlorophyll c. air
2. Mix rain and snow and the result is:
   a. hail b. fog c. sleet
3. Mix yellow paint with blue and it becomes:
   a. brown b. green c. olive drab
4. Freeze a mixture of cream, eggs, sweetening and flavor and the result is:
   a. ice cream b. tapioca c. Yorkshire pudding
5. Mix nitroglycerine and infusorial earth (stand back when you do!) and the result is:
   a. dental floss b. dynamite c. cellophane

Answers: 1. Air. 2. Sleet. 3. Green. 4. Ice Cream. 5. Dynamite.

Un-English

"Now I must own straight away that I do not like gardening, and I am a little ashamed of this, as I feel it is somehow rather un-English, and almost as bad as a dislike of dogs or horses."
—BARBARA WILKINSON.

It's Your Move

WHEN you find yourself with one checker against two in a game, the best you hope for is a draw. Here's a checker poser in which White goes one man down to win. The problem: White, moving upboard, to move and win in five moves.

Solution: White 19-15, Black 10-19, 26-30, White 17-22.
White 31-22, Black 13-17, White 22-15, Black 29-25, White 17-13. Black 25-30, White 17-22.

Find the Numbers

Think you know numbers? Lets see—Here's a puzzling pair.

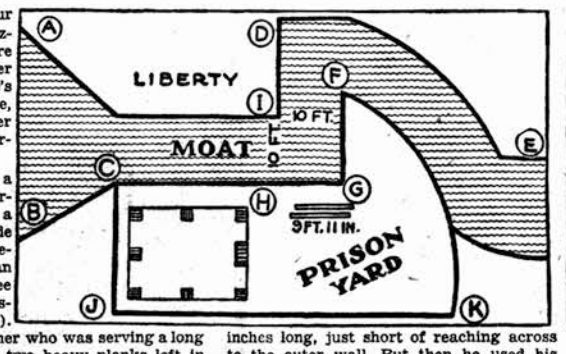
A. There is a certain number between five and six hundred that gives a remainder of 2 when it is divided by 3, or 11 or 17.

What number?

B. There is a number, which when divided by four more than itself has a quotient of ¾. What number?

Answers: A. Five sixty three. B. Twelve.

HOW DOES THE MAN ESCAPE?



WHAT is your favorite puzzle? There are many that never grow old. Here's one for instance, that has never lost its popularity.

One wall of a prison is surrounded by a deep, 10-ft. wide moat running between it and an outer wall (see diagram of prison yard at right). One day a prisoner who was serving a long term discovered two heavy planks left in the yard by carpenters. These suggested escape.

He was dismayed, however, to discover that each of the planks was 9 feet 11 inches long, just short of reaching across to the outer wall. But then he used his wits. Can you figure out how he placed the planks to get away?

Answer: He placed one plank from point H to point F, and the other from the center of the first plank to point I.

Disjointed

"THE Rome landlord is a splendid ex-naval type. He doesn't speak English very well, and writes me pressing financial reminders in enormous lettering as though he were shouting with his pen to make himself more clear. He always signs himself as my 'devoted admiral', which moves me very much. The other day he gave me a great shock by telling me that he had once had a car accident in which five of his cutlets had been broken. It took me some time to realise that he was talking about his ribs."—DIANA GRAVES.

★

It's All Hashed Up

WHILE setting type for a menu, the compositor accidentally pied, or mixed up, one line so that it read cocasthus. What was the dish?

Answer in a minute, if you can.

Answer: He meant to spell the word succotash.

SIMPLY APPLY MAGIC COLORS

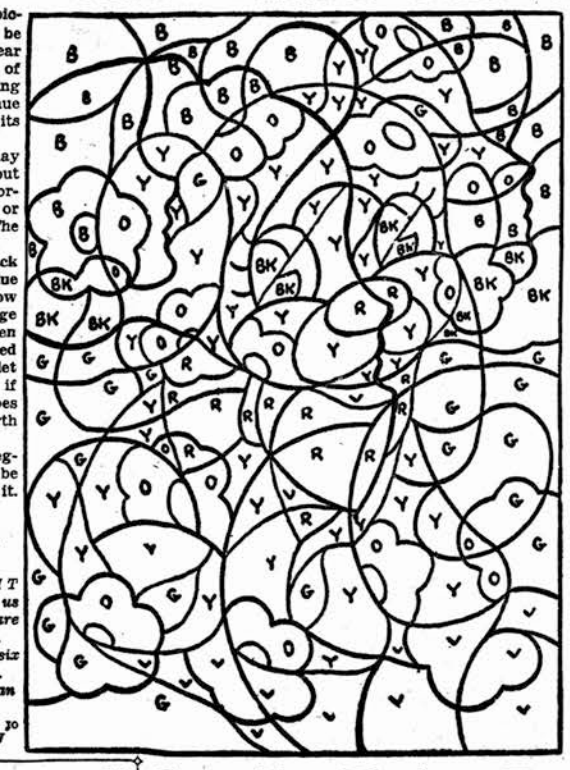
A colorful picture can be made to appear in this maze of lines by giving each area the hue indicated by its key.

The design may be worked out with either colored pencils or crayons. The key:

BK ..... black
B ..... blue
Y ..... yellow
O ..... orange
G ..... green
R ..... red
V ..... violet

Be patient if the scene does not come forth immediately.

Nearly all segments must be filled in to see it.



TAKE A GUESS

Twice EIGHT
are ten of us
And TEN are
only three.
ELEVEN are six
of us . . .
Whatever can
we be?

Answer: Letters of the alphabet.

Helping Yourself

BRIEF REPORTS on select new books of interest to home craftsmen, hobbyists and collectors. Selected by Clark Kinnaird.

Veterans' Benefits, by P. I. Rosenteur (Simon & Schuster, 128 pages, paperback: $1). Whose servicemen and servicewomen of the Spanish-American, World War I, World War II and Korean Wars can obtain deserved shares of cash benefits, free services, free land, special rights, hospitalization, pensions, etc., dispensed by Federal and State governments.

Siamese Cat Book, by Vera M. Nelson (All-Pets Books, 136 pages: $2.50). Admirable write-up of the Asiatic aristocrats of the feline world plus a special chapter on genetics by A. C. Jude. The latter sets forth principles that rule the improvement of any kind of stock, including the human—but given the least attention, it seems, by the latter.

This Needs Cutting

IF IT takes one minute to make each cut, how long will it take to cut a 10-foot pole into ten equal pieces? Watch for a catch.

Answer: It will take nine minutes.

Some Fun Blocks to Try

	A		S	N

TWO key words are presented in skeleton form in the diagrams at left and below. How quickly can you complete them?

To solve, copy each of the letters now showing in the empty spaces directly underneath them. Then, using a spaces with letters to form short words—the same letter in each vertical row. When the correct letters of the key word are found, all horizontal rows will contain readable short words.

	A		S	P

It's interesting to note how many short words can be thusly evolved from almost any long word.

Answers are given below for those who give up.

Answer: The words parson and catsup are two which fit the respective diagrams.

African Snails Sought To Kill Hawaian Pests

Chronicle Correspondent

MARITZBURG, South Africa.

An American has arrived here with the avowed purpose of provoking a full-scale war.

Noel Krause, an official of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry in Hawaii, is studying a collection of snails here, searching for a species to join forces with science in a life-and-death struggle with millions of giant snails in Hawaii, pests which feed on succulent plants, vegetables and fruits.

"There are so many of them that cars crush them on the roads and they make a fearful mess," he said.

"We can attack them with chemicals, but one has to keep on attacking, and it is expensive," he added.

Hawaii has decided instead to introduce the giant snail's natural enemy, the carnivorous snails of tropical and subtropical Africa.

Dior Fashioned U.N. Uniform

Chronicle Correspondent

ABU SUWIER, Egypt.

A new military uniform, the only one of its kind in the world, made its debut on the sun-baked airfield of Abu Suwier.

Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Commanding General of the United Nation's Emergency Force taking over from the combatants in Egypt watched supplies being flown in and everyone around had to look twice to recognise him.

The Canadian General all during his years as an U.N. truce officer in the Mid-East had always worn the conventional drab khaki uniform of a Canadian staff officer.

Now he positively glittered.

He was wearing what he called his United Nations uniform.

Basically this is a kind of bus driver blue, but the jacket has light blue and gold lapels embossed with the U.N. insignia, the peaked cap has a double row of gold braid, U.N. patches adorn both sleeves, and each black button on the tunic is embossed with the initials U.N.

General Burns was obviously pleased with his sartorial splendour.

He happily paced for pictures and explained that the uniform was basically one worn by guards at New Year's U.N. building with a little gold braid splashed on for colour.

Asked who had designed this creation, the General grinned and replied: "Christian Dior, of course."

President Eisenhower speaks at the opening ceremony of the third annual Pagent of Peace. He later turned a switch to light the giant Christmas Tree in the ellipse across the White House.

Children's Own Corner

My Dear Sisters And Brothers,

"IN the castle of Greccio, Rieti, near which the Minor (Friar) had a hermitage, there lived a very well to do citizen, Giovanni, deeply religious and completely dedicated to the Saint of Assisi.

"One day Francis sent for him and told him: 'If you want us to celebrate the next Feast of the Nativity at Greccio, then go and quickly and diligently prepare what I tell you. I want to reproduce the memory of the Divine Child, born in Bethlehem, and see with my own eyes, as far as I possibly can, the discomfort and suffering of his first hours; how he was placed in a manger, and how he lay on a fistful of straw between the cow and the donkey.'"

"Giovanni was happy to be the recipient of such orders and he rushed home and immediately set to work making preparations.

"This representation was such a new thing that Francis decided he had better inform the Pope and obtain his permission.

Pope Pius XII, the spiritual leader of some 450 million Catholics around the world, is a Tertiary Franciscan—a member of the Third Order of St. Francis—and for that reason his favourite Christmas story was an episode in the life of St. Francis of Assisi.

This moving, rarely told and centuries-old religious narrative is published below.

"Meanwhile the news spread far and wide and on the night of the Nativity peasants and townspeople crowded around the hermitage to see the novelty of the Christmas crib.

"The place selected in the hermitage was small and it was made to look like a real stable, with a crib or manger, a live cow and donkey, both busy munching the hay which filled it.

"Between them, and atop a tiny bit of straw, was the likeness of a child, representing the child of Mary.

★

"The whole place was banked with burning candles and blazing torches; and the contrast between the brilliant illumination and the extreme poverty of the stable proper excited in all present in an extraordinary manner the religious sentiment for the solemnity being remembered.

"Nearby there was an altar for the celebration of the Solemn Mass.

"While the friars intoned the Office of the Solemnity, and the people present knelt around in silent prayer, Francis knelt also—in front of the Christmas crib—but he was so overwhelmed that he could not utter a single word.

"His were only sighs and mute but evident manifestations of deep affection.

"Words simply would not come, but his inflamed countenance showed to all those present what he felt in his heart.

"When the Psalm-reading was over, the Solemn Mass began. Francis was the deacon.

And when the time came to read the Gospel where it announces to the people of the world the birth of the Promised Redeemer, he rendered it with such feeling, such life and such sentimental enthusiasm, that all were awed by that voice.

"At the end of the mass Francis spoke to his friars and to the devout on the solemnity of the day they had celebrated.. and as they departed, friars and devout alike vied with each other to take with them, as a keepsake and almost like a religious relic, a bit of the straw on that first Christmas crib."

Balkan-ji-Bari

Have you joined Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association?

Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing a one-anna stamp for postage.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dadi

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on 21 April, 2017

SPORT CHRONICLE

GRAVENEY'S MASTERLY 153 PLAYS BIG PART IN OVERSEAS TEAM'S TOTAL

Visitors Delight On First Day

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE OPENING DAY'S PLAY IN THE FOUR-DAY FESTIVAL CRICKET MATCH AT THE BRABOURNE STADIUM PROVED A PERSONAL TRIUMPH FOR TOM GRAVENEY, WHOSE MASTERLY 153, PLAYED A LARGE PART IN THE OVERSEAS XI's TOTAL OF 319. AT STUMPS, THE C. C. I. PRESIDENT'S TEAM HAD MADE 11 FOR NO LOSS.

Reg Simpson and left-hander Alan Wharton posted 51 for the opening stand and after the next wicket fell for the addition of two runs, Graveney filled the breach. He was dismissed eight when the total was 313, and his principal strokes were sixteen fours.

At the crease for a little over three hours, whether scoring or defending, Graveney was always on top of the ball, no energy wasted and all his movements graceful; and did not offer the semblance of a chance.

Graveney found useful partners in Willie Watson and Fred Trueman. With the former the total for the fourth wicket enhanced by 66 runs in forty-four minutes, while he and Trueman bashed the bowling to augment the eight-wicket stand by 62 in half the time.

GREAT OVATION

In making 33 in forty minutes, Trueman played with the abandon of a New Year's reveller. He received a great ovation when he clouted Baloo Gupte out of the ground.

Skipper Mustaq Ali tried eight bowlers, the most successful being Gupte, whose four wickets cost him 99 runs. Gupte came in for a lot of booing from the comparatively small crowd of five thousand when he dropped George Tribe off a "sitter" off his own bowling.

The Overseas Team scored their runs in four hours twenty minutes. When stumps were pulled the home side had collected 11 for no loss, with Mushtaq Ali (6) and Vinoo Mankad (4) being in operation.

SCORE-BOARD

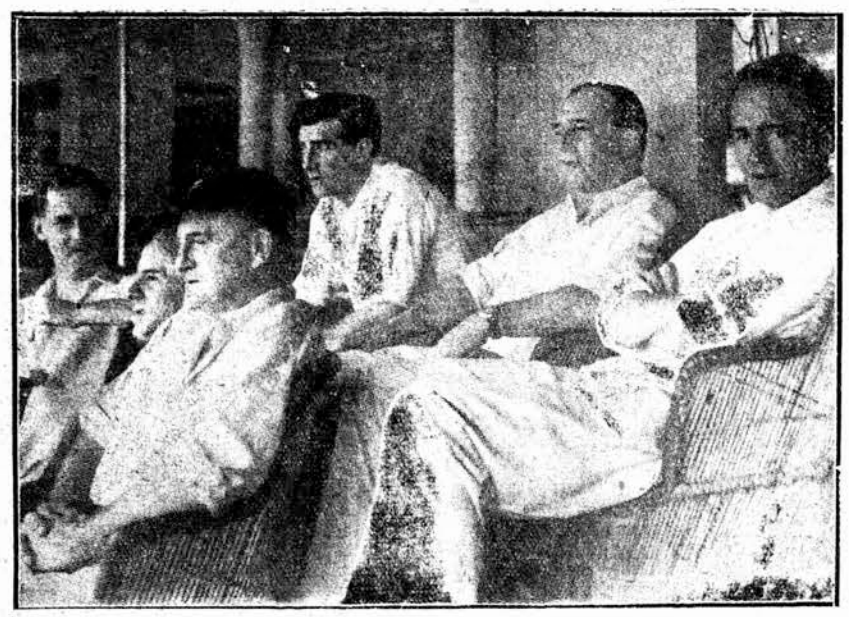
OVERSEAS XI (1st Innings): R. T. Simpson c Modi b Ramchand 27; A. Wharton c Hazare b Gupte 25; C. McCool c and b Borde 23; T. W. Graveney c Hardikar b Nadkarni 153; W. Watson c Mushtaq Ali b Vinoo Mankad 21; Bill Edich b Gupte 4; G Tribe c Tamhane b Gupte 8; B. Dooland c Tamhane b Vinoo Mankad 15; F. S. Trueman c Mushtaq Ali b Gupte 33; A. Moss b Nadkarni 0; A. Bedser not out 0; Extras (byes 4, leg-byes 6) 10. Total 319.

Fall of wickets: 1 for 51 (Wharton); 2 for 53 (Simpson); 3 for 103 (McCool); 4 for 169 (Watson); 5 for 180 (Edrich); 6 for 198 (Tribe); 7 for 251 (Dooland); 8 for 313 (Graveney); 9 for 313 (Moss); 10 for 319 (Trueman).

Bowling Analysis: P. R. Umrigar 7-2-26-0; G. S. Ramchand 18-4-50-1; V. S. Hazare 2-0-11-0; Baloo Gupte 23.4-3-99-4; R. G Nadkarni 11-1-33-2; C. G. Borde 5-0-18-1; Vinoo Mankad 18-2-59-2; M. S. Hardikar 2-0-13-0.

C.C.I. PRESIDENT'S XI (1st Innings): Mushtaq Ali batting 6 Vinoo Mankad batting 4; P. R. Umrigar, G. S. Ramchand, Rusi Modi, V. S. Hazare, N. S. Tamhane, Baloo Gupte, C. G. Borde, R. G. Nadkarni and M. S. Hardikar to bat. Extra (No-ball 1) 1. Total (for no loss) 11.

Bowling Analysis: F. S. Trueman 3-2-6-0; A. Moss 3-1-4-0.



Waiting for their turn in the pavilion are (l to r) Alan Moss, George Tribe, Colin McCool (with cap), Freddie Trueman, skipper Bill Edrich and Willie Watson.

Reg Simpson (left) and Alan Wharton who opened the Overseas Team's innings this morning. Their partnership realised 51 runs in a total of 319 runs.

Shell Pay Penalty For Missed Chances: Goans Hold Police

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BURMAH-SHELL PIAD THE PENALTY FOR MISSED CHANCES WHEN THEY LOST BY TWO GOALS TO NIL TO WESTERN RAILWAY IN THE SENIOR HOCKEY LEAGUE AT LLOYDS GROUND THIS EVENING.

The Oilmen started in stormy fashion and had the Railway defence rattled. They should have been at least three up in the first eight minutes of play.

A splendid try by Saxby missed the goal by a hairs-breath; Tony Fernandes had the mortification of seeing his shot strike the upright and John Mascarenhas shot wide when well-placed.

After doing the bulk of the attacking, Shell were rather unfortunate to concede a goal. Ishaq made the most of a defensive lapse by Walter, following a free hit by Antic.

SIDDIQUE FAILS

Siddique should have consolidated the Railway's position, but he shot wide with only the goalkeeper to beat after he had eluded both Poonawalla and Walter.

After the interval, Western missed two chances; Ishaq pushed the ball onto the unrushing goalkeeper's pads and off the rebound Oscar Braganza made a great goalline save from Terence Fernandes.

Following this the Railway goal was subjected to relentless pressure; tries by Tony Fernandes, John Mascarenhas and Saxby just missed the target; on one occasion goalkeeper Ghulam Mohammed saved a certain goal with his stick.

Once again Western Railway scored against the run of play; Karim ran for about thirty-five yards before beating Ken D'Souza with a shot that appeared to be hit from outside the circle.

Shell could have, at least, reduced the margin but ill-luck prevented them from scoring.

POLICE HELD

Earlier, Bombay State Police were held to a one-one draw by Goans Sports, thus losing another valuable point. They have now colected thirteen points from eight games.

Joe Fernandes gave the Goans the lead in the fifth minute when he deflected the ball to the board off Joaquim D'Souza's penalty-corner hit.

The Policemen equalised soon after the break; Solanki's shot was padded by Sacru, but the ball rolled to Gaikwad at the top of the circle who unleashed a fierce shot which gave Sacru not an earthly.

The policemen could have won the game had their forwards and Lazarus, in particular, been less erratic when opportunities came their way.

BOMBAY QUALIFY TO MEET MYSORE

BARODA, January 5.

BOMBAY gained a first innings lead of 141 runs over Poona in the South Zone Inter-University semi-final by dismissing Poona for 248, half an hour before lunch today and qualified to meet Mysore in the final, commencing here on January 7.

R. H. Bhosale (Poona), who batted steadily to score 81 was dismissed by Nari Contractor.

Diwaker took three Poona wickets for 67 and Gupte three for 62.

Bombay, in their second innings, collected 139 for three and declared their innings closed before tea. Saifuddin was top-scorer with 45.

Chandorkar, Eslooch and Mermer claimed one wicket each 13 23 and 32 runs respectively.

Poona, in the second innings, scored 117 runs for loss of three wickets at the close of play. Sher Mohammed contributed an unbeaten 60. Nari Contractor and Bhansali finished with one for 15 and two for 45 runs.—UPI.

England Win Second Test

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 5.

ENGLAND beat South Africa by 312 runs here today the final day of the Second Test to lead two-nil in the series.

Scores:

ENGLAND (1st Innings) 369

SOUTH AFRICA (1st Innings) 205

ENGLAND (2nd Innings) for 6 wickets decl. 220

SOUTH AFRICA (2nd Innings): D. J. McGlew b Wardle 7; T Goddard c Bailey b Wardle 26; H. Keith c May b Wardle 4; P. Endean handled the ball 3; R. McLean lbw Laker 22; J. Waite c Cowdrey b Wardle 2; C. Van Ryneveld not out 0; J. Watkins c and b Wardle 0; P. Heine b Wardle 0; Tayfield c Evans b Wardle 4; N. Adcock b Laker 1; Extras 3. Total 72.

Mukhtar-Ul-Mulk Fancied For Homi Mehta Gold Cup

Chronicle Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

EIGHT colts, a solitary rig and two fillies have accepted in the Sir Homi Mehta Gold Cup the starred attraction in Sunday's eleventh winter meeting.

Winner picking in the terms race over a distance of ten furlongs is an intricate problem.

I am of the opinion that Maharaja of Gwalior's MUKTAR-UL-MULK is the best stayer in the lot and he may fetch the coveted trophy.

His job however, will not be simple and easy.

Egan will have to extend him to the bitter end to ward off the expected challenge of HIT OR MISS.

The latter, who is unlucky to be out of the classics has made plain that he is fit as a fiddle and he has also the stamina to go over the distance.

FIT HORSE

BALCHAND comes next in reckoning. The brown BELLRUE colt is fit for the fray and should not be far away at the finish.

With the exception of FAIR LAD and MUKHTAR-UL-MULK, each contestant in the race is a winner during the current season and which ever wins the race will return a good price.

RITA O'HARA was the most impressive performer at the new-year-day meeting and I am quite hopeful of seeing the filly take the Brabourne Cup.

TWO ROYALS, on Poona form will make many friends and has a fighting chance in the race.

The handicapper will, after the decision of the Dehra Dun Plate realise that LING MALA is not of the class she competes.

I make her my best bet of the day..

The filly should score easily and may even trouble the best in training in Class Two.

Following are the probable runners and riders:

Chronicle Racing Correspondent's

SELECTIONS

Race.	Win	Next best
1	Gay Duke	Kaniya Kumari if ab. Jaya
2	Mountain View.	The Diamond if ab. Asokahind
3	Oh-Ah	Iron Crown
4	Jagat Seth	Thunderer, if ab. Gay Pilot
5	Noor-E-Hind	Iqbal al Nasser
6	Mukhtar-ul-Mulk	Hit or Miss
7	Rita O'Hara	Two Royals, if ab. Ramillies
8	Ling Mala	Soldina Slipper
9	Morning Song	Satin Slipper, if ab. Arctic Knight

CHOICE TREBLE

Mountain View — Rita O'Hara — Ling Mala

FLUKES

Pixie Way — Khazana

★

1 — 1-45 P.M.

THE NAWANAGAR PLATE—1½ M

KANIYA KUMARI (J. Bhosle)	..	9 4
OCEAN STAR (Purtu)	..	9 0
JAYA (P. Khade)	..	8 9
INDY (Mohd. Yusuf)	..	8 9
PILGRIM (Mullsingh)	..	8 5
BETTER HOPE (Russi M.)	..	8 5
GAY DUKE (Medhe)	..	7 9

★

2 — 2-15 P.M.

THE STAR OF ITALY CUP—5 F

ASOKAHIND (——)	..	9 3
MOUNTAIN VIEW (Kheem Singh)	..	9 3
PERILOUS GLORY (Mullsingh)	..	8 7
THE DIAMOND (Raghunath)	..	8 7
GAZELLE (F. Durr)	..	8 4
LUMIERE (——)	..	8 4
MADHU KALASH (——)		8 4
LALLA ROOKH (S. Chavan)	..	8 4
SOLITAIRE (Eldin)	..	8 4
RIYADH (Damodar)	..	8 4
TUDOR PRINCESS (——)		8 4

★

3 — 2-45 P.M.

THE PAREL PLATE, 11—6 F.

EASTERN CHEER (Gopal V.)	..	9 4
KINDER GARDEN (Mullsingh)	..	9 0
PADDY'S GIFT (Janardhan)	..	8 13
FULHURST (P. Khade)	..	8 12
NORMA (Ahmed Khan)	..	8 12
AMIRA (——)	..	8 9
PORTRULLAH (Shivaji)		8 9
OH-AH (Clump)	..	8 9
IRON CROWN (Amir Ahmed)	..	8 7
HOLLYWOOD COLUMN (——)	..	8 5
RAMILLIES (P. Khade)	..	8 1
FLASH BOB (Raghunath)		7 8
CAMISOLE (——)	..	7 8
MAGIC POWER (Morris)		7 6
PINNACLE (Carter)	..	7 4

★

8 — 5-15 P.M.

THE DEHRA DUN PLATE. 1 M.

SOLDINA SLIPPER (Mohd. Yusuf)	..	9 6
FRENCH SLIPPER (Egan)		9 3
MATOMBO (——)	..	8 9
THE MAHARAJ PRAMUKH (S. Chavan)	..	9 1
LING MALA (Purtusingh)		8 13
MEHER (Shiba)	..	7 8
BLUSHEON (Janardhan)		8 8
GWALAN (Kheem Singh)		8 4
HUMEARA (Amir Ahmed)		8 1
BLUE GUM (Rajoo)	..	8 1
TIZIANO (B. Khalil)	..	7 13
GLACHAN (J. Bhosle)	..	7 12

★

9 — 5-45 P.M.

THE PAREL PLATE.—Div. I. 6 Furlongs

MORNING SONG (Raghunath)	..	9 2
BORITA (Ayub Khan)	..	9 2
IRISH ROSE (Medhe)	..	8 11
ARCTIC KNIGHT (S. Chavan)	..	8 10
NO TRUMP (Majid A.)	..	8 9
AFTAB (Gopal, V.)	..	8 8
KHAZANA (Mullsingh)	..	8 8
ARTI (Kheem Singh)	..	8 7
NOMELIE (——)	..	8 2
SATIN SLIPPER (Egan)		8 2

East Bengal Triumph In Durand Final

NEW DELHI, January 5.

CALCUTTA'S EAST BENGAL WON THE DURAND CUP FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT, DEFEATING HYDERABAD POLICE BY TWO GOALS TO NIL IN THE FINAL AT THE MUNICIPAL STADIUM HERE TODAY AFTER LEADING 1-0 AT HALF-TIME.

A capacity crowd turned up to see the game which was by no means rousing. Tries at goal were few and far between and the thrilling moments were scarce.

East Bengal were slightly better and merited their victory. They scored the 'double' over Hyderabad police having defeated them in the 1952 final.

It was midway through that East Bengal forged ahead when a free kick was converted by Balasubramaniam. The stinging shot struck the inner edge of the cross bar before entering the net, with goalkeeper Nabi completely surprised.

Hyderabad were successful in pinning East Bengal down in their area for about 25 minutes in the second session but their efforts bore no fruit, as the equaliser eluded them.

Once, following a flag-kick by Laiq, Sussay netted the ball but not before fouling Rehman, and the referee disallowed the goal.

East Bengal defenders came out successful from this ordeal and off a stray raid Moosa, who rushed on from near the middle line, scored the second goal which took the fight out of the Hyderabad Police team.

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who was introduced to the teams before the start, distributed the trophies.

BOWLERS HOLD WHIPHAND

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOWLERS held the whiphand in the "B" and "C" Sections of the "Times" Shield Tournament, which commenced this afternoon.

The best feat was that of B. Surendra. Playing for Newcord Sports Club at the Cross Maidan, he claimed six Chartered Bank batsmen for 39 out of a total of 114.

Principal scores:

"B" DIVISION

At Baronet: Khatau 220 (E. Khan 51, L. R. Balkrishna 62. K. M. Hegde 2 for 31, D. Sewell 2 for 49, P. V. Nathan 2 for 38, M. S. Edekar 2 for 10) vs. Burmah-Shell.

At Cross Maidan: Muller and Phipps 136 for 7 (J. S. Nargolwalla 42, P. B. Wankadia 36, R. S. Rane 27, A. J. Contractor 25, Telang 3 for 14, Nadge 2 for 19) vs. Income Tax.

At Islam Gymkhana: Construction Employees 125 for 4 (C. M. Rane 36, N. W. Thakur 4 for 64) vs. Trade Marks.

"C" DIVISION

At Cross Maidan: Air-India International 110 for 6 (V. M. Bhagwat 43, M. P. Doctor 28, Trunsani 3 for 34, P. L. S. Rao 2 for 27) vs. Canteen Stores Dept.

At Cross Maidan: Indian Trade 144 for 5 (M. B. Chavan 58, H. A. Naik 43, Parab 2 for 41, Thakur 3 for 29) vs. Khatau.

At Cross Maidan: Bombay Municipal 106 for 6 (P. G. Herwadkar 53, V. V. Rane 20, V. R. Rane 2 for 17) vs. Indu.

At Azad Maidan: Rula 144 for 5 (K. H. Raut 37, C. G. Shinde 28, D. K. Gavaskar 24, V. A. Chavan 20, N S. Gangoli 2 for 34) vs. Lloyds Bank.

At Azad Maidan: New India Assurance 92 for 3 (D. S. Damania batting 36, R. A. Seth batting 22) vs. Life Insurance Corporation of India.

At Cross Maidan: Bombay Port Trust 77 for 1 (S. Fernandes batting 41, E. A. Gafoor 35) vs. Forbes. Forbes Campbell.

At Cross Maidan: Chartered Bank 114 (L. P. Arondkar 30, S. M. Navalkar not out 24, B. Surendra 6 for 39, Jan Mahomed 4 for 63) vs. Newcord S. C. 11 for no loss.

At Kennedy Sea Face: Bombay City Police 155 for 3 (Reuben 62, Rane 61, V. Dhamaskar 2 for 21) vs. Shawlace Sandoz.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS

Eight Records Established

CALCUTTA, January 5.

EIGHT MEET RECORDS WERE ESTABLISHED ON THE SECOND DAY OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS CHAMPIONSHIPS HERE TODAY. BOMBAY HAD THE DISTINCTION OF SETTING A NEW TIME FOR THE FOUR BY 100 METRES RELAY IN THEIR SEMI-FINAL.

Bombay's University sprint champion, Cecilia Paes, easily won the 200 metres from Osmania's Saroja Gopalan and Mysore's Deanna Syme in 27.4 seconds.

Results:

MEN'S EVENTS

100 METRES: (First heat): R. Stanley (Saugor) 1; G. Edwards (Madras) 2; Karnail Singh (Punjab) 3. Time: 11.5 secs. **(Second heat):** Dipak Narang (Delhi) 1; D. G. Vaz (Nagpur) 2; Rameshwar Prasad (Patna) 3. Time: 11.4 secs. **(Third heat):** Ghanshyam Singh (Delhi) 1; T. G. Antony (Travancore) 2; J. S. Chhatri (Nagpur) 3. Time: 11.5 secs. **(Fourth heat):** Joachim Fernandes (Gujerat) 1; Ramakrishnan (Madras) 2; Nizzuddin (Osmania) 3. Time: 11.4 secs. **(Fifth heat):** Asim Sarkar (Allahabad) 1; Satish Vora (Gujerat) 2; A. Basu (Calcutta) 3. Time: 11.4 secs. **(Sixth heat):** Mushtaq Masih (Punjab) 1; Anil Malviya (Allahabad) 2; S. Bernard (Andhra) 3. Time: 11.4 secs.

200 METRES (Final): Dipak Narang (Delhi) 1; Joachim Fernandes (Gujerat) 2; M. A. Qayum (Osmania) 3. Time: 22.4 secs.

110 METRES HURDLES (first semi-final): D. P. Patil (Karnatak 1; Bhola Singh (Banaras) 2; S. D. Agnihotri (Agra) 3. Time: 16.3 secs. **(Second semi-final):** Gurnam Singh (Punjab) 1; Mahendran (Madras) 2; P. V. Parthasarathi (Madras) 3. Time: 15.8 secs.

400 METRES HURDLES (Final): W. N. Usmani (Allahabad) 1; Shanker Swamy (Bombay) 2; Kul Bhusan Dogra (Aligarh) 3. Time: 55.8 secs. **(new meet record).**

5,000 METRES (Final): Gurcharan Singh (Punjab) 1; R. S. Parthasarathy (Mysore) 2; C. Subramanian (Madras) 3. Time: 15 min. 40 secs. **(new meet record).**

HOP, STEP AND JUMP (final): W. N. Usmani (Allahabad) 1; J. Patam (Calcutta) 2; N. G. Dalvi (Bombay) 3. Dist.: 45 ft. 10-1/4 ins.

4 x 100 METRES RELAY (first heat): Delhi 1; Madras 2; Ceylon 3. Time: 44 secs. (new meet record) (Second heat): Allahabad 1; Banaras 2; Karnatak 3. Time: 44.4 secs. (Third heat) Punjab 1; Saugor 2; Osmania 3. Time: 43.9 secs.

800 METRES (first heat): Ranjit Bhatia (Delhi) 1; Syed Yusuf Ali (Osmania) 2, Tajinder Singh (Punjab) 3. Time: 2 min. 1.5 secs.

(Second heat): Rudra Prakash (Agra) 1; A. C. Dar (Poona) 2, S. Kulatunga (Ceylon) 3. Time: 2 min. 5 secs. (third heat): Kishan Singh (Punjab) 1, Desmond D'Cunha (Bombay) 2, Kul Bhusan Dogra (Aligarh) 3. Time: 1 min. 59 secs. **(new meet record).**

WOMEN'S EVENTS

200 METRES (final): Cecilia Paes (Bombay) 1; Saroja Gopalan (Osmania) 2; Deanna Syme (Mysore) 3. Time: 27.4 secs.

80 METRES HURDLES (first semi-final): J. C. Alks (Saugor) 1; P. B. Chougule (Karnatak) 2; Time: 13.5 secs. (Second semi-final): Cecilia Paes (Bombay) 1; Rosita Kamath (Mysore) 2. Time: 13.5 secs.

JAVELIN THROW (final): N. D'Souza (Agra) 1; J. Chalka (Saugor) 2; Man Mohini (Delhi) 3. Dist.: 102 ft. 9-1/2 ins.

DISCUS THROW (final): Man Mohini (Delhi) 1; Inder Mohini (Delhi) 2; N. D'Souza (Agra) 3. Dist.: 91 ft. 9-1/2 ins.

SHOT PUTT (final): N. D'Souza (Agra) 1; T. W. Munjamme (Travancore) 2; Man Mohini (Delhi) 3. Dist.: 31 ft. 5-1/4 ins. **(new meet record).**

4 x 100 METRES RELAY (first heat): Bombay 1; Osmania 2; Saugor 3. Time: 52.2 secs — new meet record. (Second heat): Mysore 1; Ceylon 2; Calcutta 3. Time: 54.6 secs.

Pereira Scores Two Quick Goals For BPT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two goals by centre-forward R. Pereira in the first 12 minutes of the first half helped Bombay Port Trust 'B' beat Imperial Chemical Industries, by two-nil in the second division of the Parel Hockey League at the St. Xavier's ground, Parel, this evening.

In the second match, Shivaji Park 'A' defeated Reserve Bank by a solitary first half goal scored by left-inner Chavan.

In the third division, Mazagaon Dock 'B' went down to Indian Airlines by two second-half goals scored by left-inner V. Vedi.

At the Police Ground, Naigaum, British India General Assurance held Mackinon Mackenzies goalless in the fourth division.

Later, in the third division, Turner Morrison beat Grindlay's Bank by four-nil. Right-inner Ignatius got a hat-trick, and left-outer Joe Fernandes netted the fourth.

R. A. Podar College beat Panchgani Old Boys "B" two-one in the last match. Centre-forward Bruno Fonseca scored both goals for the College; while centre-forward L. Rodrigues reduced the margin.

Batliwalla Wins P.V.M. Billiards

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bob Batliwalla (—168) won the P. V. M. Gymkhana Handicap Billiards title when he beat Mrs. Chandun Mistry (plus 248) by 375 points to 313 in the final of the Gymkhana hall this evening.

Batliwalla took thirty minutes to clear his handicap. Mrs. Mistry added only 24 points by that time.

Playing consistently Batliwalla drew level at 300 in another half an houur and was comfortably.

Batliwalla recorded breaks of 35 43 44 33 and 26 (unfinished).

Mr Maneck D Petit presided and Mrs. Petit gave away the trophies.

Dhavle Surprised

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Prabhakar Dhavle was surprised by Minocher Pestonji in the fifth round adjourned match in the Bombay State (Premier Division) Chess Championship at the Parisian Restaurant this evening.

The match which was in favour of Dhavle at the time of adjournment yesterday ended in a win for Pestonji in a very short time this evening. Bungling by Dhavle only hastened his defeat.

Results:

SACHDEV EXCELS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Andheri Labour Welfare Centre held their Sports at Naigaum this evening. Prabhakar Sachdev was crowned 'VVictor Ludorum' in the senior boy's events with 18 points, and Ahalyabay Deshpande was the girls champion with 12.

Sachdev excelled in the 100, 200 and 400 metres, and was second in the broad jump. Shankar Donre was next best with 13 points, winning the javelin throw, shot hot put and placing second in the 100 metres.

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